New-York Tribune.

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The Weekly Tribune.

WAR NEWS SUMMARY.

FROM WASHINGTON.

There is great activity in the army on the Potomac. Frequent reconnoissances in force have been made, and the whole body of troops is daily exercised in heavy marching, everything implying a speedy advance.

EFFORT OF GEN. SCOTT TO SUPERSEDE GEN. M'CLELLAN.

The Herald of Wednesday morning has the following dispatch:

"An effort is making, under the superintendence of Gen. Scott, to supersede Gen. McClellan with Gen. Halleck, who is on his way here from California. This change would create a new revolution in military and civic circles, where the greatest confidence is entertained for Gen. McClellan."

THE NAVIGATION OF THE POTOMAC.

Considerable excitement now exists at Washington concerning the impediments to the navigation of the Potomac, caused by rebel batteries. Three tugboats went down the river on Saturday night, to give assistance to any vessels coming up, but in consequence of the bright moonlight and afterward of the thick fog, they were ordered not to attempt to pass the batteries. It is thought that no vessels passed the batteries, up or down, that night. Firing was heard from the batteries about midnight, but the cause is unknown. There are indications that the rebels are erecting permanent batteries at Cockpit Point and Freestone Point. Considerable bodies of the rebels were seen hard at work at these points on Saturday. On Monday afternoon the Freeborn and Island Belle shelled the woods at Mathias Point, and were answered by twelve to fifteen guns from hitherto concealed batteries. These batteries, the officers report, effectually command the channel, which runs around the headland, close to the shore, for a distance of several miles. No transports have passed either way since Monday morning, and except at night, navigation is likely to cease for the present. Lieut. A. D. Harrell, commanding the steamer Union, reports to Com. Craven of the Potomac flotilla that, having learned through a trusty channel that a battery at Mathias Point was nearly ready to open fire, he sent the Rescue down with orders to Lieut. Morgan to keep a sharp lookout upon the Point. Hearing firing in that direction, he immediately dispatched the Rescue to ascertain what it meant. She met a schooner close to the Point, and was informed by the captain that the Freeborn and Island Belle fired into the bushes, and the fire was immediately returned by the Rebels. Several shots were exchanged, when the steamers retired below the Point. The battery consists of eighteen guns. As soon as the information was received, all vessels were ordered below the Point. There are but two schooners at this time above the place. The Reliance and Harriet Lane went down on Tuesday, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox on board the former.

River men represent that the Rebels have a number of seine boats and long boats concealed in the creeks and inlets between Acquia Creek and Occoquan Bay, and that they are busy building launches, apparently with a view either to cross into Maryland, or to seize vessels coming up. The report needs confirmation.

LOSS OF A TRANSPORT.

The transport Fairfax fell into the hands of the rebels on Saturday night. She was loaded with a cargo of forage and cement valued at $3,000. When opposite the Shipping Point batteries, in tow of the tug Resolute, her hawser parted, and soon after the rebels were seen to take possession. The officer in command thought that the disaster was caused by coming in contact with a chain stretched across the channel, and buoyed up by flatboats. This theory was, however, rejected as absurd, ... by the fact that the tug Rescue, which passed up not ... hundred feet in advance with two transports in ... water than the Fairfax, encoun... All these vessels intended to run into ... but it lifted as they came opposite the ... which opened upon them, throwing 154 shots, most of which fell astern, so that ten or fifteen of the balls meant for the Rescue struck the Fairfax, which was between the Resolute and the guns. Since Tuesday, when the Shipping Point batteries first opened, over forty vessels have gone up safely, only the Fairfax having been lost. Every night four or five tugs pass, each with several transports in tow. Not a life has been lost, nor has a shot taken effect in a vessel's hull.

The officers and men of the Fairfax were on board the steamer. Had there been any one on board to throw a rope, she could easily have been saved. After she got clear, twenty-five shots were fired at her before the rebels dared to board. On Sunday, there being a fair wind, forty vessels, all sailing craft, which had anchored at Indian Head, passed safely down stream, by the batteries. They drew from six to eight feet of water, and some of them passed within one mile of the shore. The batteries fired twenty-four shot, but it is believed that not a single vessel was struck.

COUNTERSIGN SIGNALS.

The following general order has been issued by Gen. McClellan from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, under date of Washington, Oct. 17, 1861:

"Day and night countersign signals, by which friendly regiments may be distinguished, will be adopted in the Army of the Potomac. Major Albert J. Meyer, Signal Officer, will take steps to carry out this order upon the plan proposed by him. Adjutants and Color Sergeants of regiments, or others detailed for signal service, will be guided by such instructions as they may receive from the officers in charge of signals at the headquarters of divisions or separate commands. Commanding officers will afford every facility to the officers detailed as signal instructors. Detailed orders and instructions for the use of countersign signals will be published from these headquarters prior to the first issue of supplies. The officers in charge of the Staff Departments will furnish such supplies as may be necessary to carry out the design of this order."

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

On Wednesday of last week, as was stated in a brief dispatch published in our last, there was quite a battle at Bolivar near Harper's Ferry, between two regiments of Mississippi and Alabama soldiers and the 1st Regiment of Wisconsin and some companies of the 13th Massachusetts Regiment. While the cannonading was going on across the river, Col. Geary crossed with a force and stormed the battery, and succeeded in capturing one 32-pounder, which he brought back with him across the river into camp. The number of the National troops was not far from 500; the Rebels numbered about 3,000. Our forces had but three pieces of artillery, and these were fired from this side of the river until the enemy retreated. The enemy had seven pieces of artillery, and 500 cavalry, together with their infantry, and were completely routed and driven back some three miles. Our loss in killed and wounded was not over seven, while that of the enemy was at least 150. On Friday morning the rebels, who had been repulsed before, returned and renewed the attack on the Union forces, under Major Gould, with artillery. Major Gould fired upon them with canister from the columbiad which was captured on Tuesday, and drove them back, but not until they had burned the mill of A. H. Herr, and taken the miller prisoner, whom they charged with giving information to the Union troops of the 20,000 bushels of wheat which had been brought there to be ground. Later news, of a battle near Leesburg, will be found in another column.

FROM MISSOURI.

It is reported from Missouri that General Wyman, with 2,500 men, has arrived at Lynn Creek, where he dispersed a body of rebels, killing a large number, taking more than 200 prisoners, and capturing a great quantity of property which the enemy had stolen. Gen. Fremont, on Friday night, was still at Warsaw; the pontoon bridge, constructed by him over the Osage River, was to be finished on Saturday; Sigel's Division had crossed the river. It was reported that Ben. McCulloch had reënforced Price at Osceola, and that this combined army had fortified that town, and there waited to give battle to Gen. Fremont. Another dispatch says that it is Carthage where Price means to make his stand. A third says that Gen. Price has broken up his camp in Cedar County, where he threatened to make a stand, and is once more in retreat toward Arkansas; another dispatch, however, implies that he still remained at or near Stockton, in Cedar County, where the Rebel Legislature was in session, and to which Ben. McCulloch, with from 6,000 to 12,000, was tending. Still another report concerning Rebel affairs in Missouri states that Gen. Johnston has been placed in command of all the Rebels in that State; but it is not intimated whether he superseded Price or not. All the reports from that section imply clearly that a hard battle, with a large force on each side, must soon be fought there. The City of Lexington was recaptured by Major White on the 16th inst. A large number of our wounded were released. The inhabitants, who had been plundered, were found to be in a deplorable condition. It is reported that a scouting party, in number 100, were taken prisoners by 600 Rebels at McCabell, Caldwell County, and that 400 of the National troops in Cameron County were ready to march to their rescue; also, that 400 or 500 Rebels in Carroll County had captured 17 of Col. Morgan's men, and that the Colonel himself had started in pursuit. A report of a battle at Frederickton will be found in another column.

THE ORDER TO GEN. FREMONT.

The following is a copy of the very important order issued by the Secretary of War before he left St. Louis, and after he had visited Gen. Fremont at Tipton:

"St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 14, 1861.

"General: The Secretary of War directs me to communicate the following as his instructions for your government:

"In view of the heavy sums due, especially in the Quartermaster's Department in this city, amounting to some $4,500,000, it is important that the money which may now be in the hands of the disbursing officers, or be received by them, be applied to the current expenses of your army in Missouri, and these debts to remain unpaid until they can be properly examined and sent to Washington for settlement; the disbursing officers of the army to disburse the funds, and not transfer them to irresponsible agents—in other words, those who do not hold commissions from the President, and are not under bonds. All contracts necessary to be made to be made by the disbursing officers. The senior Quartermaster ...

"It is deemed unnecessary to erect field-works around this city, and you will direct their discontinuance, also those, if any, in course of construction at Jefferson City. In this connection, it is seen that a number of commissions have been given by you. No payments will be made to such officers, except to those whose appointments have been approved by the President. This, of course, does not apply to the officers with volunteer troops. Col. Andrews has been verbally so instructed by the Secretary; also, not to make transfers of funds, except for the purpose of paying the troops.

"The erection of barracks near your quarters in this city to be at once discontinued.

"The Secretary has been informed that the troops of Gen. Lane's command are committing depredations on our friends in Western Missouri. Your attention is directed to this, in the expectation that you will apply the corrective.

"Maj. Allen desires the services of Capt. Turnley for a short time, and the Secretary hopes you may find it proper to accede thereto.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General."

"Maj.-Gen. J. C. Fremont, Commanding Department of the West, Tipton, Mo."

ATTEMPT TO RUN THE BLOCKADE AT CHARLESTON.

The Secretary of the Navy on Tuesday night received the following letter from Flag Officer Goldsborough, dated

Ship Minnesota, Hampton Roads, Oct. 21, 1861.

Sir: By the Vandalia, which arrived here last night, I am informed by Capt. Marston of the Roanoke, that the merchant ship Thomas Watson, one of those to which you called my attention a short time since, was burnt to the water's edge on the 15th inst., while lying aground on Stony Reef, by our blockading vessels off Charleston. It was attempting to get into Charleston despite of the blockade, and the pursuit of our cruisers that she ran on this reef. No arms were among her cargo. It was made up of salt, blankets, flannels, and a few other things. She had various national flags on board, and among them a Confederate flag.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Flag Officer.

To Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

FROM KANSAS

It is stated that the town of Humboldt has been totally burned by the Secessionists from the Indian country. It is thought probable that the records of the U. S. Land Office were destroyed.

WHAT INDIANA HAS DONE.

Indiana has not only been the first State to supply her quota of troops, but her troops are stationed at more points than those of any other. She has eleven regiments in Kentucky, six in Western Virginia, seven in Missouri, three in Maryland, two at Washington City, and one at Hatteras Inlet. Several regiments more have been ordered to Kentucky, and several more are at home fully organized, but not yet supplied with arms. She has fifty-seven regiments organized, and will, it is believed, soon have at least sixty regiments in the field.

THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

The following letter is from *The Fort Smith Times*:

Executive Department, Park Hill, C. N., August 24, 1861.

Major Clark, *Acting Quartermaster, C. S. A.*

Sir: I herewith forward to your care for Gen. McCulloch, C. S. A., which I have the honor to request that you will cause to be forwarded to him by the earliest express.

At a mass meeting of about four thousand Cherokees at Tahlequa on the 21st inst., the Cherokees with marked unanimity declared their adherence to the Confederate States, and have given their authorities power to negotiate an alliance with them.

In view of this action, a regiment of mounted men will be immediately raised and placed under the command of Col. John Drew, to meet any emergency that may arise.

Having espoused the cause of the Confederate States, we hope to render efficient service in the war, which now threatens the country, and to be treated with a liberality and confidence becoming the Confederate States.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully,
Your humble servant,
JOHN ROSS, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation.

MESSAGE FROM BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The following is the first message over the Pacific Telegraph Line, completed on Friday:

Great Salt Lake City, Friday, October 18, 1861.

Hon. J. H. Wade, *President Pacific Telegraph*.

Sir: Permit me to congratulate you on the completion of the Overland Telegraph line West to this city; to commend the energy displayed by yourself and associates in the rapid and successful prosecution of a work so beneficial, and to express the wish that its use may ever tend to promote the true interests of the dwellers on both the Atlantic and Pacific slopes of our continent.

Utah has not seceded, but is firm for the Constitution and laws of our once happy country, and is warmly interested in successful enterprises as the one so far completed. Brigham Young.

ARREST OF DISLOYAL NAVY OFFICERS.

The storeship Relief, recently arrived from the Coast of Africa, had on board several naval officers who thought it well to resign their commissions. They were at once arrested, and taken to Fort Lafayette.

RELICS OF JOHN A. WASHINGTON.

There were found upon the person of Col. John A. Washington, and forwarded to the War Department, two revolvers (Colt's Navy) one pair of spurs, one opera glass, one large bowie-knife, one pocket compass. Gen. Reynolds retained one of the revolvers, and requested of Secretary Cameron permission to present it to Sergeant Lieber of the 17th Indiana Regiment, who undoubtedly shot the speculator in the ancestral estate of Mount Vernon.

COL. (SENATOR) WILSON NOT RESIGNED.

Col. Wilson of the Massachusetts 22d has not resigned. According to previous understanding, he intended to surrender his command to his Lieut.-Colonel, an army officer, himself holding a position on Gen. McClellan's staff until the meeting of Congress. On Monday he accordingly bade farewell to his men, but on Tuesday, learning that they, with other regiments, had orders to hold themselves in readiness to march, he resumed his place at their head.

BATTLE AT FREDERICKTON, MO.

DEFEAT OF THE REBEL FORCE.

LOWE, A REBEL LEADER, KILLED.

A brilliant battle took place on Monday at Frederickton, Mo., which resulted in a victory of the National troops over the Rebels. The number of the former is not accurately known; the latter numbered about 5,000. The National force included Marsh's 18th Illinois Regiment, a section of Taylor's battery, and Stewart's and Lehmann's companies of cavalry, all from Cairo; also a part of Palmer's 11th Missouri Regiment; a part of Ross's Pilot Knob was composed of the 38th Illinois Regiment, Col. Carlin; the 33d Illinois Regiment, Col. Hovey; 21st Illinois Regiment, Col. Alexander; 8th Wisconsin Regiment, Col. Murphy; ... Cavalry, Col. Baker; Capt. Hawkins's Missouri Independent Cavalry, and four 6-pounders and two 24-pounders, under Major Schofield of the 1st Missouri Light Artillery. They reached Fredericktown at 9 o'clock in the morning, and at 1 o'clock p. m. they advanced in pursuit of the rebels under Jeff. Thompson and Col. Lowe, who had left the place twenty-four hours before, and were expected to be rapidly retreating south; but a mile from the city they discovered the entire force of the enemy drawn up in line of battle, partly posted in an open field and partly in the adjacent woods, with the four iron 18 pounders well planted in their front. Major Scofield in the mean time opened fire, and at the fourth round silenced one of the rebel guns. The engagement then became general, and lasted about two hours; but after the first half hour the rebels left the field in disorder and took to the woods, closely followed by both our infantry and cavalry.

Before leaving the field, the rebel General Lowe was shot in the head and instantly killed. Major Gavitt received five bullets while leading a charge thirty yards in advance of his command. Capt. Highman was killed in the same charge.

Our loss is reported to be five killed, five mortally wounded, and twenty slightly wounded. The enemy's loss is not ascertained, but it is supposed to be considerable. At last accounts the rebels were in full retreat with their baggage train, and our troops in pursuit.

Two rebel sergeons came into Frederikton for Col. Lowe's body. They acknowledged a loss of over 200 killed and wounded, but it must have been larger.

Major Gavitt and Capt. Highman, whose deaths in a gallant charge on a battery are noted above, belonged to the 1st Indiana Cavalry, Col. Conrad Baker. Below we give the names of the principal officers of the cavalry and the of the 21st Illinois Volunteers, who also took part in this engagement:

FIRST INDIANA CAVALRY.

Colonel....Conrad Baker.
Major....John S. Gavitt.
Company A....Captain Brown.
Company B....Captain Highman.
Company C....Captain Cleudening.
Company D....Captain Barter.

The following are the principal officers of the

TWENTY-FIRST ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS:

Colonel....J. W. S. Alexander.
Lieutenant-Colonel....Geo. W. Peck.
Major....Warren E. McMakin.
Adjutant....C. B. Steele.

Captains.

Company A....Geo. H. Denning.
Company B....J. P. H. Stevenson.
Company C....Josiah W. Clarke.
Company D....J. E. Callaway.
Company E....John Love.
Company F....E. M. Moody.
Company G....Jos. Maher.
Company H....Edwin Harlan.
Company I....Chester K. Knight.
Company K....A. M. Peterson.

This regiment was formerly commanded by Ulysses S. Grant, since made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

BATTLE IN KENTUCKY.

THE REBELS BEATEN.

A fight of some magnitude took place on Monday at Camp Wild Cat in Kentucky, near Camp Dick Robinson, a point about 35 or 40 miles southwest of Lexington. It was between the Rebels under Zollicoffer and Col. Garrard, who commanded the National troops. The former numbered from 6,000 to 7,000; the latter, 1,200. Zollicoffer made three separate attacks, each time being repulsed with considerable loss. The loss on our side was four killed and twenty wounded.

DEATH OF COL. BAKER.

A TRIBUTE.

Among the saddest losses which have been inflicted on the country since the opening of the war, is that of the late lamented Edward D. Baker, Colonel of the 2d Regiment of California Volunteers, and Senator of the United States. Col. Baker participated in the battle which took place near Edward's Ferry, in Virginia, in the afternoon of Monday last, and fell at the head of his troops while waving his sword, and cheering on his men. By his death, the country is deprived of one of its most eloquent advocates in the superior chamber of our national legislation, and one of its most seasoned and fearless champions in the field.

Col. Baker, though his ripened years presented him to the country as an accomplished lawyer and a soldier of repute, began life under the most humble circumstances, and is indebted to no regular scholarship, either in literature or arms, for the distinction which, in both of these positions he achieved. He was essentially one of those spontaneous creations, which our noble institutions so frequently develop, and which so most honorably known among us, as "self-made men." And that Col. Baker was a high specimen of that class, may be seen by the difficulties which retarded him at his outset, and the pitch of the elevation he attained.

The dead Senator was of English birth, but he came to this country when five years of age, and by the choice of his father was settled in Philadelphia, that Quaker neighborhood being especially congenial, as the old gentleman was of the Society of "Friends." In a few years the father died, and left Edward and a younger brother relationless, and unprovided. Labor, however, that common patron of the willing, extended its resource through the occupation of his parent, and he obtained employment as a weaver in a small establishment in South street of that city. There he remained faithfully at work for a considerable period of time, devoting his earnings, for a while, to the support of his brother, and gradually instructing him, that he might, in time, support himself. Possessed of an ardent imagination, he naturally took a deep interest in reading, and his taste being stimulated by the allurements of romance, enlarged, until it embraced the whole range of sober as well as of illusive literature. But none, saw in that patient, thoughtful, never-flagging, boy the future statesman whose youth was worthy of a lift. Modesty is a good maxim for the manners of a youth, but genius always knows itself; and Edward D. Baker, whose mind had dwelt upon the marvels of the West, feeling within himself that confidence which innate strength inspires, determined to seek its broad and inviting platform for his future. Boyhood needs but little preparation when it sets out to seek its fortune; and hope at all times requires but little backing.

Edward, though he had but little means to make the journey, communicated his resolution to his brother, and the two young adventurers, with packs upon their shoulders, strong staffs in their hands, and foot, hopeful hearts within their bosoms, ... toward the Alleghanies. On foot, they ... ascent, and on foot they crossed; and ... along through broad intervening ... themselves in that portion of ... which was known as Illinois. ... residence ... turn to account the legal ... and cast their lot, in Philadelphia; and having a happy gift of language, to help it into use, he soon was enabled to make a living at the law. By fast degrees he rose, and ripening with exercise, it was not long before he was among the most popular advocates at the bar.

Through his prosperity he was now enabled to look beyond the narrow circle of the private spites and griefs, in which the mere attorney is required to abuse his mind; and the broad field of politics invited him to the discussion of more lofty topics. He embraced the doctrines of the Whig party, and transferred his eloquence to the forum with such effect, that he soon won his way to Congress. He occupied his seat in the House of Representatives with dignity and credit, and was fast being recognized as one of the leaders of that body, when the temptations of the Mexican campaign appealed to his ardent and enthusiastic mind, and induced him to abandon civil life, and seek an employment in the way of war. He went to Illinois, raised a regiment and took it to the Rio Grande. A pause in the campaign enabled him to return temporarily to Washington, in order that he might address himself upon the policy of the war and cast his votes; but that done, he went back to his command, and followed its fortunes on the line from Vera Cruz. All the actions of the contested road to Mexico recognized his valor; and when Shields fell at the head of his brigade at Cerro Gordo, it was Baker's distinguished fortune to rise to the command, and to lead the New-York regiments through the bloody struggles of that day. Well do we mind the lofty life with which the noble Senator, fifteen years the of snow being on his head, told the people of this city, of that circumstance, in April last, when, together, we pledged ourselves at Union square, to avenge the parricidal blow at Sumter.

Returning to Illinois in triumph, Col. Baker was again elected to represent his district in the halls of Congress; there he served there until 1850, but at the end of his term, yielded to some views of business, and went for a while to Panama. The fevers of that region, however, soon drove him home, where being recruited in health, a new contagion touched his mind. This was the memorable epidemic which directed universal attention to the Pacific shore; and yielding to the seduction, the soldier who had become unsettled by the excitements of the war, turned his footsteps to the new El Dorado of the West. His fame had gone before him, and he was spared the efforts to popularize himself in this new field for action. He took at once a superior position at the bar of San Francisco, and a large proportion of the heavy cases of the circuit, sought the advantage of his treatment. By common consent he was acknowledged to be the most eloquent speaker in California; a proof was in reserve, in a circumstance beyond the mere limits of forensic eloquence, to create him the claim of being, perhaps, the most accomplished orator in the world. Broderick, that noble young man, who had defended California from the curse of Slavery, and stood the stern bulwark against the domineering hordes of Southern "Chivalry," had been taken in the toils of a band of pistol sharps, and ...

"They have killed me because I was opposed to the extension of slavery and a corrupt Administration," was the last declaration of the dying Senator; and as the words came from his lips, they became fire in the heart of the weeping orator who helped to close his eyes.

The empire city of the Western Ocean was steeped in gloom at the contemplation of the monstrous deed. All trade was stopped; no sound of bustle was heard along the street; and, by common consent, without pageant or parade; or any sound but the low, measured, muffled throb of the church-bells the dejected people, walking as if they almost held their breaths, gathered in the main square, and formed themselves, like so many shadows round the bier. At the foot of the coffin stood the priest; at its head, and so he could gaze freely on the face of his dead friend, stood the pale figure of the orator. Both of them, the living and the dead, were self-made men; and the son of the stone-cutter, lying in mute grandeur, with a record floating round that coffin which bowed the head of the surrounding thousands down in mute respect, might have been proud of the tribute which the weaver's apprentice was about to lay upon his breast. For minutes after the vast audience had settled itself to hear his words, the orator did not speak. He did not look into the coffin—nay, neither to the right nor left; but the gaze of his fixed eye was turned within his mind, and the still tears coursed rapidly down his cheek. Then, when the silence was the most intense, his tremulous voice rose like a wail, and with an uninterrupted stream of lofty, burning and pathetic words, he so wrung, so penetrated and possessed the hearts of the sorrowing multitude, that there was not one cheek less moistened than his own. For an hour he held them as with a spell; and when he finished, by bending over the calm face of the noble corse, and stretching his arms forward with an impressive gesture, exclaimed, in quivering accents, "Good friend! brave heart! gallant leader! true hero! hail and farewell!" the audience broke forth in a general response of sobs. Never, perhaps, was eloquence more thrilling; never, certainly, was it better adapted to the temper of its listeners. The merit of the eulogy divided public encomiums with the virtues of the deceased, and the orator became invested with the dead Senator's political fortunes. The territorial field in California being, however, not open to immediate occupation, Col. Baker transferred himself to Oregon, and there, the glow of his last effort, soon carried him to the highest honors of that State. He was elected Senator for the full term of six years in 1860, and at the time of his death had enjoyed its lofty honors only for two sessions. How he improved the privilege of his place by great arguments in favor of the Constitution, and by withering denunciations of the advocates of treason, has been a matter of universal and applauding cognizance. He was, in fact, the master debater of the war ... of Congress, and that he had the courage to give his ... force, the shrinking Benjamin, who withered at ... and the blanched Breckinridge, whom he "... can well attest.

But even these honors, and the acknowledged prominence which he had won in his most powerful position, was not enough for his active and daring spirit while the country was in arms. He left the Senate to raise a regiment, and when that regiment was ready he led it to the field. He fell, as we have stated, with the "light of battle" on his features; his death being as eloquent as his life, and contributing by its noble manner, a large compensation for his loss. The event, however, has penetrated the nation with the deepest sorrow, and, at the same time, it has lain a new obligation on our settlement with treason.

Upon the writer of this article, perhaps, the entertained loss fell with a more startling effect ... our good fortune in the month of August last. On that occasion, ... we expressed (in view of the recent disaster at Manassas) a natural concern as to the deportment of his troops, he said: "Wilkes, I have some peculiar notions as to the part I am to play in this extraordinary war; and I want you to bear in mind that what I now say to you, is not the result of any idle fancy or vague impression. It is doubtful if I shall ever again take my seat in the Senate!" To the look of surprise which I turned upon him at this expression he replied, "I am certain I shall not live through this war, and if my troops should evince any want of resolution, I shall fall in the first battle. I cannot afford, after my career in Mexico, and as a Senator of the United States, to turn my face from the enemy!" There was no gloom or depression in his manner, but it was characterized by a temperate earnestness which made a deep impression on my mind.

Lo! before October has shed its leaves, his sword lies upon his pulseless breast, and his toga has become the cerements of the grave.

"Good friend! brave heart! gallant leader! true hero! hail and farewell!" G. W.

FROM EUROPE.

The Etna, from Liverpool on the 9th, and Queenstown on the 10th inst., arrived off Cape Race on Friday night, with four days later news. Mr. Lindsay has been again talking in public, and urging the expediency of England and France endeavoring to effect a peaceful separation between the North and the South. It is reported that Prince Napoleon had sent to the French Emperor an important paper on American affairs. Earl (late Lord John) Russell discourages English interference with affairs in Mexico. The American Minister at Berlin was negotiating with the Hanover Government for the ratification of conditions for the abolition of State Dues. *The London Times* editorially thanks Mr. Seward for the just exercise of his judgment relative to the memorial against Dr. Russell, their correspondent, although his (Seward's) shows a strong undercurrent spirit. *The Times* also repudiates the charges against Dr. Russell, and believes that the good sense of the Americans will see the folly of interfering with him. Dr. Russell's latest letter is devoted to the consideration of the position of Maryland. Mr. Vandenhoff, the celebrated actor, had died at 72 years of age. The King of Prussia arrived on his visit to the Emperor Napoleon at Compiegne, on the 6th, and left on the 8th inst. The meeting was friendly and cordial, but nothing of political importance transpired. The King of Holland was expected to visit France on the 12th inst. It was stated that orders were about to be issued to prepare the French squadron for Mexico. Garibaldi had left Caprera, but his destination was unknown. The Emperor of China is dead.

By the North Briton from Liverpool and Londonderry on the 10th and 11th inst., and the Africa from Liverpool and Queenstown on the 12th and 13th, we have three days later news. The Paris *Express* states that the Emperor Napoleon contemplates the recognition of the Southern Rebels, on account of the want of cotton. *The London Shipping Gazette* also says that England and France must act together, and argues that they, thus acting in concert, would set up the Confederacy conclusively. It is reported that the French Chambers of Commerce have memorialized the Emperor to recognize the Southern Government, and raise the blockade of the Southern ports. The other news is of little importance.

Breadstuffs steady. Consols 92⅞.

THE CROPS.

Last year, in the face of an unexampled harvest, prices of breadstuffs in this country remained high, and such quantities as were within tolerably easy reach of the seaboard found a ready market all throughout the season. True, there remained at the opening of this Spring, in spite of the enormous exports, a large surplus from the old crop, in many districts of country amounting to one-half of the yield; but in ordinary times the superfluous stores would have been fabulously great. England had in 1860, perhaps, the most deplorably bad harvest ever known, certainly the worst of the past 50 years. Her usual importation of foreign grain for actual home consumption, beyond what she can possibly raise with all the aids of modern agricultural science, is about 40,000,000 of bushels; but from September 1, 1860, to August 31, 1861, they amounted to the enormous sum of 84,000,000 bushels, or about three bushels for every inhabitant of Great Britain. For this supply of the staff of life she has exported gold, or its equivalent, to the amount of $60,000,000 or $80,000,000, of which nearly or quite $50,000,000 have come to this country. Since the first of January our exports of breadstuffs have been at about the rate of $2,000,000 worth a week; they sometimes reaching as high as $3,000,000, and sometimes falling a trifle short. Meanwhile we are importing not more than one-third of our usual quantity of foreign wares and merchandise, and the to us anomalous state of things has arrived, of an uninterrupted accumulation of wealth in the midst of an extensive internecine war. We are now upon the threshold of 1862, and what are the prospects of our farmers? Our Wheat crop, taking the whole country through, is good; perhaps quite up to the average; the Oat harvest has been fine; and the Indian-Corn crop wonderfully so. Supposing that our usual aggregate crop of Indian-Corn is 900,000,000 bushels, we could not have harvested less than 1,100,000,000 bushels in 1860, and must have at least 1,000,000,000 in 1861. That a considerable portion of this is in the rebellious States and hence cut off from the great markets of Europe, is true; but the South was never an exporter to a tithe of the extent of the North, and all that she has raised will be wanted to feed the vast armies she has levied for her traitorous war upon the General Government. To the loyal farmers of the North, then, the profit of foreign orders will accrue, and it is well worth our while to estimate how large they are likely to be. The latest accounts from abroad, through *The Mark Lane Express*, show a probable deficiency in Great Britain of at least 64,000,000 bushels of grain; and English grain-buyers are exhorted to put their orders into the markets of the world at the earliest opportunity, else it will be too late, and the British working classes will be subjected to the terrible possibilities of a famine. ... France, now that concealment ... from the ... the crops have been so very short that there are grave apprehensions of famine, and the peasants and *ouvriers*, always half-starved, are now in far worse than their usual plight. With a prescience and good sense that the English Government would have done well to imitate, the French authorities have taken the matter into their own hands, and, through special agents and the usual official channels, ordered immense quantities of food at such prices as to shut English buyers out of the European grain markets, at least for the present. France, it is said, will require an importation of 80,000,000 bushels; a quantity which, as *The Mark Lane Express* truly observes, "is enormous for a country which has, for the last two or three years, been an exporter of wheat and flour." This, with the prospective requirements of the English market, will amount to nine thousand cargoes of 16,000 bushels ... the neighboring ... and impossible quantity, if ... is the present state of the two countries, without taking into account Spain, Belgium, and Holland, which will all be buyers, as well as France and England."

Under this wonderful state of circumstances, why should not the farmers of the loyal North be of good cheer, and use every exertion to save their crops in good condition, and get them to market? With all this foreign demand, however, there is no chance, it seems to us, for wheat to rise to a very unusual and exorbitant price; but on the other hand, there is no likelihood of its abating any from its present value.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

By the Pony Express we have San Francisco dates to the 12th inst.

A fire broke out in San Francisco on the 10th, at the north-east corner of Davis and Washington streets, which destroyed a number of wooden buildings, doing about $25,000 worth of damage.

The Legislature of Nevada Territory continued in session, showing a disposition to adopt the laws of California on all important subjects.

Lady Franklin and her niece were received with much ceremony by the Nevada Territory Legislature on the 8th inst.

Dates received from Oregon to the 9th inst. state that a State Fair was held at Portland, which closed on the 8th. It was considered a success, being the first held in Oregon. Fifteen thousand persons were on the ground. Miss Cass of Salem, Mass., won the first prize for the best female equestrianship, there being sixteen competitors.

We have Sandwich Island dates to September 21. The Hawaiian Government has declared its strict neutrality in relation to the American civil war. Privateers cannot enter any of the Sandwich Island harbors.

From Bermuda.—*The Bermuda Gazette*, of the 15th inst., is received. The only item of interest is the following:

"The squadron now on this station is said to comprise 20 effective vessels, among which there are 2 second rates, 4 fourth rates, 3 sixth rates, 8 sloops, 4 gun vessels and 2 gunboats. In addition to these there are several tenders. The squadron is manned by 6,500 men and mounts upwards of 500 guns. The French squadron in these waters at present consists of 6 steamers, mounting 210 guns, and will shortly be largely increased."

The First Frost in the Genesee Valley.—At Scottsville, Monroe County, 20 miles south of and 200 feet above Lake Ontario, on the morning of the 21st inst., the first killing frost of the season was experienced. The oldest inhabitant of that section does not remember of the first appearance of frost being postponed so long before.

The M'Cormick Reaper.—The Commissioner of Patents has decided against McCormick's application for the extension of his reaper patent of 1847, on the following grounds:

First: That the invention is one of great utility and importance to the public.

Second: That the same already received by McCormick, and the same he is entitled to recover from infringements, together, amount to an adequate remuneration, and, therefore, the patent should not be extended.

—The anticipated cost of the railroads already in progress in India is $250,000,000. Government guarantees 5 per cent. dividends.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23, 1861.

PROSPECTS OF A BATTLE ON OR NEAR THE POTOMAC.

The rebel chiefs are either retiring their forces in front of Gen. McClellan to Manassas Junction, or they are making a feint in that direction. Their annoyance by batteries of our transports on the lower Potomac is doubtless subordinate to their general plan, whatever that may be. We judge that they have become satisfied that they can never cross the Potomac without certain destruction except on the heel of a victory, and they despair of winning a battle in front of Gen. McClellan's lines. Hence they are now intent on drawing him on to their stronghold at Manassas, hoping to repeat there the lesson of Bull Run, and then make their rush on Baltimore or Washington.

Gen. McClellan of course understands them. He will always be happy to see them on the line of the Potomac, and will let them push forty or fifty thousand men across that stream whenever they shall signify their purpose to visit either of the cities this side. If they want a pitched battle on fair, open ground, they will doubtless be accommodated at short notice. And, if their purpose is only to draw him on to attack them in their stronghold, or to turn it and press on to Richmond, he will doubtless do that also—whenever he sees fit.

We pretend to no knowledge of his purposes—would not know them if we could. We know enough, however, to assure us that, whenever he *does* advance and force a battle, he will do it with full assurance of victory—will do it because his own unbiased judgment tells him that the time for action has arrived. If his superiors want a battle fought sooner, they can have it, but not by him. If he fights, he will do it expecting to enjoy the full honor of his victory or bear the full responsibility of his defeat. In any case, he will take care that civilians, whether on or off the field, shall not receive the credit or the blame.

We imply no censure on those who are urging the expediency of an advance and a battle. It is the right of every one to make suggestions; it is the duty of the Commanding General to give them such weight as they shall seem to deserve. It is most true that, if victory is surely within his grasp, a good many of us would like to see it hurried up. But who else on this side knows so well as he ought to know what is the number of the rebel soldiers in his front, the efficiency of their arms, the strength of their positions? Who knows so well as he the effectiveness of the Union troops under his command, the perfection of their drill, the [illegible] of their munitions? Evidently, he knows when [illegible] fight, or he is unfit for his post, and should at once be superseded. Let there be no hesitation, then, in giving him advice; but let there be no more on his part in accepting or rejecting it. He stands or falls as he triumphs or is beaten; nay, more, the country must share, to a great extent, in his fortunes. Let him receive, then, information with open-hearted readiness, advice with respectful deference, and criticism with calm docility; but let him never for one moment forget that the responsibilities of his position must be borne by himself alone.

ONE THING AT A TIME.

The whole art of War lies in Concentration. The commander who has the genius and the power to hurl all his force upon the decisive point [illegible] adversary who has more and better troops, but only half of them just where they are needed. Napoleon taught mankind this lesson, first by his wonderful victories, then by his ruinous discomfitures. It was not enough to have proved it by vanquishing Austria, Prussia, Russia, each in her turn; he must render assurance doubly sure by invading Russia in the far East while he had Great Britain, Spain and Portugal on his hands in the West; by insulting Metternich and adding Austria to the already formidable list of his enemies in 1813; and again by attacking Wellington at Waterloo without assuring himself that Grouchy could reach the battle-field at least as soon as Blucher. No general's head ever held more than his; no mind ever surpassed his in the power of combination; he failed only because he suffered his impatient greed to overbear his own cardinal principle, which triumphed in his rise, and even more signally in his fall.

The American Republic is now involved in a life-and-death struggle which takes all its resources and energies. It may fail in that struggle through the inferiority of its statesmen and generals—hardly otherwise. Should that inferiority be fairly demonstrated, and prove practically irremediable, we shall readily acquiesce in an immediate peace on the best attainable terms. Whenever our rulers and leaders shall virtually admit that they are unable to cope with the rebels, and it is not practicable to replace them by abler and more energetic men, we shall say that the next thing to be done is to acknowledge and make terms with the Cotton Confederacy. Such a peace will blot the American Republic from among the great nations of the earth, reducing it to the rank of Spain and Prussia; but what cannot be cured must be endured. Great Britain was humbled, not ruined, by the loss of her principal American Colonies: on the contrary, she has been stronger since than before. The Steam-Engine and the Spinning-Jenny repaired for her the disasters of Saratoga and Yorktown; and so this country, should it be its lot by treason to fall, may by genius and industry rise again. Its greatest danger to-day is that of a shameful compromise, not an inglorious peace.

The necessity of a distribution of its forces is urgent, but not the less deplorable. Suppose Gen. McClellan had this day Three Hundred Thousand Men in hand, and were thus able to walk over Beauregard and Manassas this week, and be in Richmond before the end of the month: what would it matter that advantages were won meantime over our weakened forces, acting strictly on the defensive, in Kentucky and Missouri? Hitherto, the rebels have shown far the greater aptitude for rapid concentrations and attacks in overwhelming force, arguing that they have the abler chiefs. But this may not always be.

The bugbear of foreign interference in our internal troubles has been used from the outset to alarm and dishearten the loyal millions of our countrymen. Great Britain and France, it is said, must have Cotton; to obtain it, they will not hesitate to force open the Gulf ports; and this will involve us in a foreign war. Now we have no atom of faith in the good will of the governments of Western Europe. When Palmerston chaffs us about Bull Run, and Bulwer assures his constituents that we should be less pestilent and more endurable if cut up into half a dozen republics than as one, we can readily understand that neither of the British aristocratic parties would shed any tears over our National disruption and downfall. Nor can we expect, even if we desired, anything better than the most frigid neutrality from the French Emperor, who only fights for an "idea" when there is a Savoy ensconced behind it. All that we do or can expect from Europe is that she will let us alone. Russia alone, of all the Great Powers, has, up to this moment, evinced any hearty sympathy for the Union, or recognized its value as an element of the general balance of power.

But to secure that we be well let alone, it is only necessary that our Government should studiously refrain from giving offense. If any maritime nation—(and no other has power to harm us)—desires to pick a quarrel with us, it should be the study of our rulers to allow them no excuse for aggression. Better submit for a time to indignity, to insult, than permit a foreign war to be fastened on us at this crisis. For such a war implies—nay, it probably more than implies—a compromise with, which will be a virtual surrender to, our slaveholding rebels—a surrender not of territory, which is a secondary matter, but of principle, which is vital and irremediable. Territory lost may be regained, or the loss may be repaired by future acquisitions; or it may be outweighed by National growth in knowledge, virtue and industrial efficiency; but Principle and Honor, basely bartered away for present immunity from peril, are rarely and slowly recovered.

That the ruling classes in Great Britain would generally rejoice in the humiliation of this country to political impotence, is evident; but we live in an age of publicity and moral power, wherein war cannot be waged without at least a plausible justification. Any nation which should deliberately improve the present opportunity to make war upon this imperiled Republic would be withered by the indignant frown of Christendom. Such a war is simply impossible without serious mistakes on our own side; and those mistakes must be avoided or repaired.

We insist, then, that there shall be no rupture with any foreign power until we have settled our little account with the rebels. Let any one insult or wrong us that may see fit to do so: we will attend to the aggressor in his turn, but not till after we shall have finished up the business already in hand. But a victory on the Potomac, with the expulsion of the rebels from Missouri and Kentucky, will dissipate all apprehensions of foreign difficulty. If it be only to repel foreign intervention, let us devote all our thoughts and energies to the rebels, resolved to deal with each foe in his order, but with only one at a time.

GOV. SEWARD—LORD LYONS.

We think the deliberate judgment, not only of our own country but of the civilized world, will sustain the essential positions taken by Gov. Seward in his correspondence with Lord Lyons, which we publish in full this morning. "The saving of the National life" is the order of the day in this country, to which private rights, interests and enjoyments, are necessarily subordinated. The necessity is an unpleasant one: our loyal citizens have not sought but deprecated it; we trust it will soon pass away; but it exists nevertheless; and while it exists we must bear it, and our foreign friends who choose to come or stay among us will have to share it. There is nothing more preposterous than the quiet assumption that all the privileges and immunities of a state of peace may be enjoyed during the existence of war, and especially of a civil war so gigantic and terrible as that in which this country is now involved. That the British Government has not always maintained the doctrines now propounded through Lord Lyons, is sufficiently proved by the notorious case of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, two British subjects captured by Gen. Jackson on foreign soil, and hung—in our judgment, arbitrarily, needlessly, and with questionable justice—under martial law by said Jackson. Their case would, we think, have justified a very stern official remonstrance: that of Mr. Patrick certainly does not.

If it were asserted that the power exercised by the President in the cases of Messrs. Patrick and Rahming had been so exercised under the impulse of personal malice or other unworthy motive, we could feel the force of Lord Lyons's representations. But it is not pretended that there were no suspicious circumstances justifying the arrest of either of them, nor that they were subjected to harsher treatment in any respect than that accorded to American citizens laboring under like suspicions of complicity with the rebels. Lord Lyons's dispatch, therefore, seems to us to assert an unwarranted claim of the British Government to interpret our Federal Constitution for President Lincoln, and to judge for him as to the nature and extent of his duties in a great and unprecedented public exigency. We think the Secretary's positions admirably taken and ably sustained, and that he has the advantage alike in the matter and the manner of his dispatch, which we trust the country will read with decided satisfaction.

—And now a word as to arbitrary arrests without the privilege of habeas corpus:

While we unqualifiedly affirm and uphold the right of the President to make them in a crisis like the present, and deny the right of any foreign minister to impede or embarrass his exercise of this right, we must again insist that such exercise shall be confined to cases wherein the necessity is imperative and palpable. And we are completely devoid of evidence that a state of things exists, or has existed, in this City or State, which justifies any departure from the safe and regular forms of complaint, arrest, arraignment, security for appearance, and trial. Why *should* Mr. Patrick have been sent to Fort Lafayette? Will some one endeavor to tell us? It was perfectly right to arrest him; but why not send him before the regular tribunals of justice, and deal with him according to law? We know that this would not answer in Kentucky or Maryland; but why not here? Are not our judges and prosecutors loyal? Would not our juries convict of treason on due evidence? And if they would, are we not unjustly reflected upon by grabbing suspected traitors from among us and shutting them up in an island fortress impervious to writs of habeas corpus? And why has *no one* of the hundred-and-odd suspects sent to Fort Lafayette ever been subjected to indictment and trial? If there is any sort of answer to these questions, why will not some one favor us with it?

The last hope of the traitors is that of foreign aid. Their emissaries have been infesting newspaper offices and the purlieus of courts ever since April, begging for European assistance on any conceivable terms. The leaders have just sent a fresh batch of plenipotentiaries on the same humble errand. It is plain that a foreign diversion in their behalf is their only chance of success. Now any sort of difference between our Government and the British or French will be hailed by them as an evidence that foreign help for their sinking cause is just at hand, and will be made to serve as blankets for their shivering soldiers and to raise the current value of Confederate bonds to fifty or seventy-five cents per bushel. It is of the utmost consequence, therefore, that our Government should avoid even the appearance of trouble with foreign powers, and we hope no more of their subjects will be arrested except upon evidence that will secure their indictment and justify their trial, and that, they being found in a loyal district, there will be no hesitation in according them the privilege of habeas corpus.

NO PEACE WITHOUT UNION.

A friend, who thinks he differs from us respecting the possibility of peace on the basis of disunion, writes as follows:

"There is in this conflict no such word as 'fail,' and the remedy of 'an immediate peace on the best 'attainable terms' would only be one of the worst forms of failure. After ten defeats (such is the philosophy of this struggle), any peace that might be patched up would only be an armistice, in which each party would go right on, in the brief breathing-spell, to prepare for the inevitable renewal of hostilities. As was well said of the patching up at Amiens, in a somewhat similar struggle: 'The peace that was 'made could not be permanent; it rested, like the 'nettle on the flower, only awaiting the first wind to 'blow it away.'

"Let us not disguise from ourselves the dreadful and implacable nature of this struggle. While all its causes are in full force, there must be war. Let us not delude ourselves with any hope of reconcilement, or of compromise, or of peace.

"If our generals and statesmen are inferior, away with them! If that inferiority is fairly demonstrated and proves practically irremediable—if you will excuse my contradiction in terms—I will say, [illegible] be no hope of bettering it in [illegible]. The only thing [illegible] fight on till the right men are found. [illegible] that is never to be done, on any terms, or under any conditions, is to acknowledge and why? 'the Cotton [illegible]'

"Because, in the life of many nations, especially of our own, the only hope of their salvation and reform lies in their unconquerableness in such natural struggles as this which they must pass through.

"Had France acknowledged and made terms with 'La Vendee,' in the agony of the great Revolution, where would she now be? Instead of that she placed nearly 2,000,000 men under arms, and subdued or pacified her revolted province, and also conquered all Europe.

"Had Switzerland acknowledged and made peace with the 'Sonderbund' of her revolted cantons, in 1848, where would she stand now?

"As a watchman telling us of the night, let us hear your voice for eternal war till peace be conquered by us, and never from us. While the South has 4,000,000 of slaves in her midst, we hold her in the hollow of our hands, and let our cry be, in season and out of season, as was Cato's, 'Delenda est Carthago!'

"Suppose the fortune of war brings us war's direst disasters, how can we help it? *How can you make peace?* The war is appalling, but the hopelessness of peace without victory on our part is worse.

"To make peace, and prevent war breaking out again in six months after, you must settle:

"1. The Slavery question.

"2. That of the Territories.

"3. That of the Forts, Fortifications, and Public Property.

"4. Your Boundary line.

"5. The Navigation of your Rivers.

"6. Your Customs and Tariff with the South.

"7. The status of citizens of each Confederacy visiting the other, and of fugitive slaves, and of free colored persons in each.

"And if the impossibility of reconcilement with the band of pirates and robbers arrayed against us on these points is not apparent enough, you can readily imagine twenty others not specified, which would have to be settled. No. One language, one country, and eighty years of Union, have made us one people, and such we must remain. I believe Washington and his compatriots, in the darkest hour of the Revolution, never contemplated the possibility of any peace except one, that they conquered; let us emulate their constancy and fortitude. England fought Bonaparte for more than sixteen years—and she won. The wars that established and assured the existence of Protestantism in Europe occupied twice as much time, and more. And do not let us, with our country in danger, mention the odious word Peace, in the first year of our struggle, with a Rebel Army in sight of our National Capital.

"Yours truly, E."

Remarks.—We adopt our friend's conclusion without being at all certain of its logical deduction from his premises. We are not sure that the French desolation of La Vendee might not have been wisely averted by a seasonable compromise, nor that Great Britain showed as much wisdom as temper in her long war upon revolutionized France. And so on other points.

It is the duty and interest of the Unionists of this American Nation to put down its Disunionists—so far, we are agreed. We agree, further, that their ability is coextensive with their obligation. Now comes the decisive question—*Are they prepared to put that power to its full extent?* In other words: Do the Fifteen to Twenty Millions of White Unionists within the boundaries of this Republic prefer to have the weight of the Four Millions of Blacks, now mainly held in Slavery by rebels, in the Union or in the Disunion scale? That is the vital question, your answer to which, in our judgment, determines whether you really mean to save the Union, or only wish, like *The Herald*, to make a parade of zeal in its behalf while you let it drift to hopeless ruin. In other words: We cannot see how one, who wishes the Federal Government to respect and uphold the enslavement of Black Unionists by White rebels, can be really, earnestly, *intelligently*, in favor of maintaining the Union.

A Unionist was last April in conversation with Col. Bragg of N. C., now Gen. Braxton Bragg of the Confederate Army. Says Bragg: "We are *sure* to beat you. *All* of our Whites "will fight. The negroes relieve them from "labor, while only a part of *your* Whites can "fight, for most of you will have to work. "Slavery will enable us to conquer you."—Of course, that was an exaggeration; but has it not a basis of truth? And are we fighting in earnest, so long as we concede the uncontested and absolute use of those Four Millions of Blacks to the Republic's deadly enemies?

The Nation has already made great sacrifices to insure the loyalty of Kentucky. Kentucky is now invaded and in danger of subjugation by the Secessionists. How many of her One Hundred Thousand Union Voters, do you suppose, have taken up arms in their own defense? Not nearly so many, we can tell you, as her Fifty Thousand Disunionists have sent to join her invaders. Of the many thousands of choice Muskets and Rifles that President Lincoln, in the goodness of his trustful heart, sent to arm her Unionists for their own defense, at least two are this day doing service in the armies of Jeff. Davis for every one that has been shouldered in defense of the Union. And her leading Unionists are now calling frantically for soldiers, more soldiers! to be hurried in by the hundred thousand to save her from immediate subjugation. They do not expect her to do much toward saving herself, while they admit that she contributes heavily toward her own subjugation. And all this notwithstanding her gratitude for the President's overruling of Gen. Fremont's Proclamation.

Can there be any use in shutting our eyes to such facts? Or can any but the treasonably blind fail to see that *to go to war with a great maritime power before subduing the rebels is virtually to admit their independence?* That was the point aimed at in our remarks which E. has misapprehended. When *The Herald* talks in its windy way of the necessity of calling Great Britain to order, we all understand that it means to create a diversion in favor of Jeff. Davis and his fellow-traitors. Others who indulge in like untimely vaporing may not mean the same; but that does not vary the effect.

Our correspondent well says that, if we were to patch up a peace with the traitors on the basis of Disunion, we should soon be again at war with them. Such a peace would be only less humiliating than a conquest and subjugation of the loyal States by the rebels, making Jeff. Davis master of the entire Union. Still, if defeat and disaster should soon follow, there would no longer be a pretense or shadow of obligation on our part to uphold Slavery in the enemy's country, nor to return the fugitives thence which might come within our lines. And that, you must see, would render our side of the War very different from and much easier than the one we are now most disadvantageously waging. But the right way is to beat the traitors now—beat them speedily and thoroughly—by knocking out the underpinning of their atrocious rebellion.

THE DUTY OF BOLTING.

The best cause may have bad adherents, and the greatest rogue would rather be identified with right than wrong, provided his own purpose could thereby be served. We believe the great majority of the Union candidates already in nomination are good and worthy men, whose election will reflect credit on their supporters, and whose official services will subserve the general good.

But there are some men of a different stamp who are securing nominations on the People's or on other tickets with a view to the promotion of selfish schemes and the perpetuation of existing abuses. We cannot always point out these jobbers, because we cannot prove them what they really are, and we do not care to seem factious and impelled by personal feelings. There are instances in which it seems impossible to assail a bad man without thereby doing harm to a good cause. We say, then, to voters generally—Inquire carefully into the characters of the various candidates presented for your support, and erase from your ballots the names of all who are dishonest and unworthy. Do not void the polls because bad men secure nominations, but attend and vote against them. Nevertheless that a good cause will suffer by the defeat of bad men!

OUR ARMY IN THE FIELD.

No statement has come from the War Department of the number of our troops in the field, and the difficulty of compiling such authentic tables without access to its official documents has, moreover, hitherto prevented any one from undertaking the task. The following compilation, nevertheless, is made up from a careful perusal of all the Messages or documents of Governors or Adjutant Generals of States which have been published during a month past, as well as all letters, without exception, from army correspondents of all the leading newspapers, and of the telegraphic dispatches to the Associated Press. This statement, accordingly, of the number of troops now in the field or in camp or barracks to be put in the field by the first of November is as nearly correct as anything unofficial of the kind can possibly be made. We have omitted from this table the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Michigan, California, Oregon, and the Territories, because we have nothing sufficiently authentic respecting them. It will be observed that the sixteen States enumerated below will have three hundred and sixty-two thousand troops ready for the field by the 1st of November. The States above named would probably raise this aggregate above 400,000.

Maine	12,000	Ohio	51,000
New-Hampshire	8,000	Indiana	32,000
Vermont	7,000	Illinois	40,000
Massachusetts	28,000	Iowa	11,000
Rhode Island	4,000	Minnesota	3,000
Connecticut	10,000	Wisconsin	10,000
New-York	93,000	Kansas	5,000
New-Jersey	9,000		
Pennsylvania	54,000	Total	377,000

WHAT IF THEY DO?

Suppose the Confederate Rebels should be recognized as an independent power by France and Great Britain, what of it? They are to stand or fall by the power of their arms, not at all by the favor of foreign governments. If we conquer them, their recognition by the Cotton-hungry powers will not harm us; if they conquer us, they will need no foreign countenance. This is an American contest, and it will be settled right here.

It is said that the new Plenipotentiaries from Secessia, who have just stolen out of Charleston Harbor in the Nashville, are to offer France and England a Protectorate of their Confederacy "for a limited period," to induce them to take up the forlorn cause of the rebels. Well: we trust they will make the offer; for nothing would more clearly demonstrate the utter weakness and imposture of Secession; and, if there is one spark of manly feeling left at the South, such an offer must induce first shame, then repentance.

Be assured, patriots everywhere, that we shall have no serious trouble with foreign powers unless our rulers unite in making it. Let us firmly assert our rights, but patiently endure, if we must, even wrongs from foreign courts, "for a limited period." It will be time enough to reassert and enforce our country's right to be considered a great power after we shall have chased away the armed traitors who are beleaguering her Capital.

SITUATION OF THE ARMY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1861.

Whatever disagreeable news may reach you from the river—and there seems to be an unusual share of it this morning—we have fortunately nothing but what is cheering to report from our land force about Washington. The army is strengthening every day, not only in numbers, but, what is now more important, in sound discipline and vigorous development. A cautious commander, like Gen. McClellan, would not venture upon the steady advances which continue to be made, without a pretty thorough confidence in the character of his troops. These advances, it is now well understood, are not without a bold purpose; and we may believe that only sufficiently long to allow other plans to mature, bearing upon the successful movements of this army, will the decisive blow be withheld.

By various reconnoissances within the past few days, we have been able to discover in what position the rebel troops now oppose us. They have abandoned Leesburg, as a fort of occupation, and maintaining only a small force in villages to the south and east of that town—so small as to preclude any idea of resistance at these points. They have given up the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad. Fairfax Court-House they hold only as an outpost, the necessary abandonment of Leesburg. Fairfax Station is occupied only by their pickets, and the various positions further south, along this side of Occoquan River, which they formerly held in great force, have been deserted to the same extent. The entire line of the Rebels has been drawn in for miles, and although it at present cannot be positively demonstrated, there is every reason to believe that they have again taken up their strong position at Manassas, and secured to themselves new advantages which they did not possess at the time of the previous conflict, by the extension of their lines on both sides, and the establishment of new and stronger positions to guard against flank attacks, which they have now great reason to apprehend.

It is perfectly clear that our army might have been moved forward to Bull Run some days ago, without encountering any serious opposition from the enemy. That this has not been done, is an excellent proof that the next engagement will not be risked with the single chance of a front attack. It would be useless to hold Centreville and the roads adjacent for several days, there to remain inactive. And it seems to be settled that when one vigorous stroke is made, all shall be made. For this reason, our scouting-parties are not suffered to follow out their own impatient ideas, and are constrained to keep strictly within prescribed bounds, even when no apparent danger impends. Fairfax Court-House, for example, has been approached to within two miles on three different sides, and could be taken at any moment, but it is spared for the present, in consequence of direct orders.

Meanwhile the troops continue in high spirits at the prospect of an early movement. Although advancing slowly every day, the work seems too little to satisfy their eagerness. And in their elation, they seem more mindful than ever of the necessities of discipline, and a better order than ever prevails throughout the army. The most frequent derelictions now-a-days spring from whisky and kindred sources of evil. It has been seriously urged of late that a preventive against this temptation would be secured by supplying the soldiers with a small daily ration of liquor. It could be furnished without additional expense, by reducing at the same time the bread ration, which is now wastefully large. Hardly a man in the army consumes his full ration of bread. The Confederate army is said to have regular whisky rations, and I am informed by those who have examined closely, that the rebel troops seem willing to make many sacrifices for the sake of this indulgence.

AN IMPORTANT LAW CASE.

How to Collect Southern Debts.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Oct. 18, 1861.

A very important case—one in which the merchants of New-York and Philadelphia are specially interested—came before the Provost Court of this city to-day. Heretofore this Court has confined its attention mostly to criminal cases—not desiring (as Judge Freese said in delivering the sentence of the Court to-day in the case first above alluded to) to interfere in the ordinary collection of debts or other civil cases, but these cases being of a peculiar character, and there being no civil Court in Alexandria to which the case might be referred, the Judge decided to go out of his usual channel and take them up.

The case was this: A merchant of New-York named Moore, I think, had claims against two merchants of this city, or rather against two firms. When the Union troops first occupied this city, the members of these firms having taken an active part in the secession movement, concluded that they had better go still further South, and accordingly abandoned their stores and stocks and fled with the enemy. It was shown before the Court that both members of one of the firms were officers in the rebel army, and that at least one of the other firm occupied a like position. It was also shown that they had left no responsible agent here to settle their business, and that those who were now selling the goods they had left behind, were self-constituted agents; and when asked to pay any debt due from the firm, replied that "they had no authority so to do." A relative to one of the missing firm, had been heard to say that "it was not the intention of the merchants here to pay any debts due the d—d Yankees, as it would help them to oppress the South."

These facts having been stated to Judge Freese, in advance—with the assurance that they could be proved by competent witnesses—he decided that it might be brought before his court; and accordingly the claimant had his case properly prepared by S. Ferguson Beach, esq., the naval officer, and a good Union-lawyer of this city, and brought before the Court to-day.

The affidavits and evidence, as above stated, having been submitted, and the parties heard in defense, Judge Freese decided:

First: That it was a legitimate case to come before a military court, as it was evidently an attempt to take advantage of existing circumstances, caused by the rebellion; and especially so as the parties hoping to reap this advantage were in arms against the Government, and would be "aided and abetted" by the carrying out of their scheme.

Second: That as all the civil courts in this city had been superseded and suspended by the military occupancy of the place, it was only just and equitable that loyal men having claims against disloyal refugees should be aided by the military authorities in obtaining their dues.

Third: The claims having been clearly proved, and no reason shown why any stay of proceedings should be granted, the Court ordered that all the goods left by these absconding debtors should at once be taken possession of by the Court for the benefit of the claimant; that the stores should be forthwith locked up, the keys handed to the Court, and a military guard detailed to watch them; that they should be held in this way for five days, in order that the friends of the parties might, if they chose, redeem the goods by paying the claims; that if at the end of the five days the claims were not paid, then the goods would be disposed of in liquidation of the claims. The stores were accordingly closed, and all the goods are now under military guard and in charge of the Court.

This case, or these cases, establish a precedent which will doubtless govern the Court in its future action, and which opens up a new and rapid way in which Northern creditors may obtain their just claims against Southern Rebels who have thought to get rid of their debts by breaking up the Government. All loyal citizens here highly commend Judge Freese's action in the premises, since it deprives the Rebels of an expected advantage, and goes just so far in strengthening the Union cause.

To one who has never witnessed the proceedings of a Military Court it is surprising to see with what dispatch justice is administered. The whole proceedings are based on the principles of equity, regardless of precedent, pleadings, statute, or any other of the formulas or red-tapeism about an ordinary court. The facts, and only the facts, are required (all pleadings being prohibited), whereupon the Judge at once decides the case. The whole proceedings in the above-mentioned cases did not occupy more than an hour, though, of course, the gentleman who collected and arrayed the facts (preparatory to trial) was somewhat longer engaged. It has frequently happened since the establishment of this court that the Judge has tried and decided from fifty to one hundred cases in a day, and I am credibly informed that on one day he disposed of no less than 157 cases. Where so large an amount of business is daily coming before the court, it is absolutely necessary that such dispatch be used. It is gratifying to add, that among the hundreds of cases decided by the Judge, I have yet to learn of a single one in which complaint has been made [illegible]. I have frequently thought while witnessing the proceedings of this Court, that a great [illegible] might be made in our court proceedings at home by adopting a like summary mode of procedure. In the large cities and towns of England, Courts have been instituted upon this military dispatch principle, and I understand from a friend, recently from there, that they work well. I throw out these hints that the Legislators and Jurists may think of and act upon them.

The main fact, however, which I wish to communicate in this letter was the "new way of collecting old debts" in Alexandria, as I know that many of my mercantile friends in New-York will be glad to learn that there is a way open by which rebels may be made to pay their honest debts. If the procedure adopted by Judge Freese in this instance is permitted to follow the Union army wherever it goes, Southern claims will command a premium, rather than be placed to the "profit and loss account" as heretofore has seemed inevitable.

LEX.

ARREST OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Correspondence between Lord Lyons and Mr. Seward.

Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1861.

SIR: Her Majesty's Government were much concerned to find that two British subjects, Messrs. Patrick and Rahming, had been subjected to arbitrary arrest, and although they had learnt from a telegraphic dispatch from me that Mr. Patrick had been released, they could not but regard the matter as one requiring their very serious consideration.

Her Majesty's Government perceive that when British subjects as well as American citizens are arrested, they are immediately transferred to a military prison, and that the military authorities refuse to pay obedience to a writ of habeas corpus.

Her Majesty's Government conceive that this practice is directly opposed to the maxim of the Constitution of the United States "that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law."

Her Majesty's Government are willing, however, to make every allowance for the hard necessities of a time of internal trouble; and they would not have been surprised if the ordinary securities of personal liberty had been temporarily suspended, nor would they have complained if British subjects falling under suspicion had suffered from the consequences of that suspension.

But it does not appear that Congress has sanctioned in this respect any departure from the due course of law; and it is in these circumstances that the law officers of the Crown have advised her Majesty's Government that the arbitrary arrests of British subjects are illegal.

So far as appears to her Majesty's Government, the Secretary of State of the United States exercises, upon the reports of spies and informers, the power of depriving British subjects of their liberty, of retaining them in prison, or liberating them, by his own will and pleasure.

Her Majesty's Government cannot but regard this despotic and arbitrary power as inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, as at variance with the treaties of amity subsisting between the two nations, and as tending to prevent the resort of British subjects to the United States for purposes of trade and industry.

Her Majesty's Government have therefore felt bound to instruct me to remonstrate against such irregular proceedings, and to say that, in their opinion, the authority of Congress is necessary in order to

justify the arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of British subjects.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with the highest consideration, your most humble servant, LYONS.

The Hon. WILLIAM H SEWARD, &c.

Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, Oct. 14, 1861.

MY LORD: I have the honor to acknowledge your lordship's note of the present date.

In that paper you inform me that the British Government is much concerned to find that two British subjects, Mr. Patrick and Mr. Rahming, have been brought under arbitrary arrest, and that although her Majesty's Ministers have been advised by you of the release of Mr. Patrick, yet they cannot but regard the matter as requiring the very serious consideration of this Government.

You further inform me that her Majesty's Government perceive that when British subjects, as well as American citizens, are arrested, they are transferred to a military prison, and that the military authorities refuse to pay obedience to a writ of habeas corpus.

You add that her Majesty's Government conceive that this practice is directly opposed to the maxim of the Constitution of the United States that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law. You then observe that her Majesty's Government are nevertheless willing to make every allowance for the hard necessities of a time of internal trouble, and they would not have been surprised if the ordinary securities of personal liberty had been temporarily suspended, nor would they have complained if British subjects, falling under suspicion, had suffered from the consequences of that suspension. But that it does not appear that Congress has sanctioned, in this respect, any departure from the due course of law, and it is in these circumstances that the law officers of the Crown have advised her Majesty's Government that the arrests of British subjects are illegal.

You remark further, that, so far as appears to her Majesty's Government, the Secretary of State for the United States examines, upon the reports of spies, and assumes the power of depriving British subjects of their liberty or liberating them by his own will and pleasure; and you inform me that her Majesty's Government cannot but regard this despotic and arbitrary power as inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, as at variance with the treaties of amity subsisting between the two nations, as tending to prevent the resort of British subjects to the United States for purposes of trade and industry. You conclude with informing me that upon these grounds her Majesty's Government have felt bound to instruct you to remonstrate against such irregular proceedings, and to say that, in their opinion, the authority of Congress is necessary in order to justify the arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of British subjects.

The facts in regard to the two persons named in your note are as follows:

Communications from the regular police of the country to the Executive at Washington showed that disloyal persons in the State of Alabama were conducting treasonable correspondence with Confederates, British subjects and American citizens in Europe, aimed at the overthrow of the Federal Union by armed forces actually in the field and besieging the Capital of the United States. A portion of this correspondence, which was intercepted, was addressed to the firm of Smith & Patrick, brokers, long established and doing business in the City of New-York. It appeared that this firm had a branch at Mobile, that the partner, Smith, is a disloyal citizen of the United States, and that he was in Europe when the treasonable papers were sent from Mobile, addressed through the house of Smith & Patrick, in New-York. On receiving this information, William Patrick was arrested and committed into military custody at Fort Lafayette by an order of the Secretary of War of the United States, addressed to the [illegible] of the City of New-York. These proceedings took place on the 28th of August last.

Representations were thereupon made to the Secretary of State by friends of Mr. Patrick to the effect that notwithstanding his associations he was personally loyal to this Government, and that he was ignorant of the treasonable nature of the correspondence which was being carried on through the mercantile house of which he was a member. Directions were thereupon given by the Secretary of State to a proper agent to inquire into the correctness of the facts thus presented, and this inquiry resulted in the establishment of their truth. Mr. William Patrick was thereupon promptly released from custody by direction of the Secretary of State. This release occurred on the 13th of September last.

On the 2d day of September the Superintendent of Police, in the City of New-York, informed the Secretary of State, by telegraph, that he had under arrest J. C. Rahming, who had just arrived from Nassau, where he had attempted to induce the owners of the schooner "Arctic" to take cannon to Wilmington, in North Carolina, for the use of the Rebels, and inquired what should be do with the prisoner. J. C. Rahming was thereupon committed into military custody at Fort Lafayette, under a mandate from the Secretary of State. This commitment was made on the 2d day of September. On the 17th day of that month this prisoner, after due inquiry, was released from custody, on his executing a bond in the penalty of $2,500, with a condition that he should thereafter bear true allegiance to the United States, and do no act hostile or injurious to them while remaining under their protection.

I have to regret that, after so long an official intercourse between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, it should be necessary now to inform her Majesty's Ministers that all executive proceedings, whether of the Secretary of War or of the Secretary of State, are, unless disavowed or revoked by the President, proceedings of the President of the United States.

Certainly it is not necessary to announce to the British Government now, that an insurrection, attended by civil and even social war, was existing in the United States when the proceedings which I have thus related took place. But it does seem necessary to state, for the information of that Government, that Congress is by the Constitution invested with no executive power or responsibility whatever, and, on the contrary, that the President of the United States is, by the Constitution and laws, invested with the whole executive power of the Government, and charged with the supreme direction of all municipal or ministerial civil agents, as well as of the whole land and naval forces of the Union, and that, invested with those ample powers, he is charged by the Constitution and laws with the absolute duty of suppressing insurrection as well as of preventing and repelling invasion; and that for these purposes he constitutionally exercises the right of suspending the writ of habeas corpus, whenever and wheresoever and in whatsoever extent the public safety, endangered by treason or invasion in arms, in his judgment requires.

The proceedings of which the British Government complain were taken upon information conveyed to the President by the legal police authorities of the country, and they were not instituted until after he had suspended the great writ of freedom, in just the extent that, in view of the perils of the state, he deemed necessary. For the exercise of that discretion he as well as his chief advisers, among whom are the Secretary of War and Secretary of State, is responsible by law before the highest judicial tribunal of the Republic, and amenable also to the judgment of his countrymen and the enlightened opinion of the civilized world.

A candid admission contained in your letter relieves me of any necessity for showing that the two persons named therein were neither known nor supposed to be British subjects when the proceedings occurred, and that in every case subjects of her Majesty residing in the United States, and under their protection, are treated during the present troubles in the same manner and with no greater or less rigor than American citizens.

The military prison which was used for the temporary detention of the suspected parties is a fort constructed and garrisoned for the public defense. The military officer charged with their custody has declined to pay obedience to the writ of habeas corpus, but the refusal was made in obedience to an express direction of the President, in the exercise of his functions as Commander-in-Chief of all the land and naval forces of the United States. Although it is not very important, it certainly is not entirely irrelevant to add, that, so far as I am informed, no writ of habeas corpus was attempted to be served, or was even sued out or applied for in behalf of either of the persons named; although in a case not dissimilar the writ of habeas corpus was issued out in favor of another British subject, and was disobeyed by direction of the President.

The British Government have candidly conceded, in the remonstrances before me, that even in this country, so remarkable for so long an enjoyment by people of the highest immunities of personal freedom, war, and especially civil war, cannot be conducted exclusively in the forms and with the dilatory [illegible] provided by municipal laws, which are [illegible] to the preservation of public order in time of [illegible]. Treason always operates, if possible, by [illegible] and prudence and humanity therefore [illegible] require that violence concocted in secret shall be prevented, if practicable, by unusual and vigorous precaution. I am fully aware of the inconveniences which result from the practice of such precaution, embarrassing communities in social life, and affecting, perhaps, trade and intercourse with foreign nations. But the American people, after having tried in every way to avert civil war, have accepted it at last as a stern necessity. The chief interest, while it lasts, is not the enjoyments of society, or the profits of trade, but the saving of the national life. That life saved, all the other blessings which attend it will speedily return, with greater assurance of continuance than ever before. The safety of the whole people has become, in the present emergency, the supreme law; and so long as the danger shall exist, all classes of society equally, the denizen and the citizen, cheerfully acquiesce in the measures which that law prescribes.

This Government does not question the learning of the legal advisers of the British Crown, or the justice of the deference which her Majesty pays to them. Nevertheless, the British Government will hardly expect that the President will accept their explanations of the Constitution of the United States, especially when the Constitution thus expounded would leave upon him the sole executive responsibility of suppressing the existing insurrection, while it would transfer to Congress the most material and indispensable power to be employed for that purpose. Moreover, these explanations find no real support in the letter, much less in the spirit of the Constitution itself. He must be allowed, therefore, to prefer to be governed by the view of our organic national law which, while it will enable him to execute his great trust with complete success, receives the sanction of the highest authorities of our own country and is sustained by the general consent of the people for whom alone that Constitution was established.

I avail myself of this opportunity to offer to your lordship a renewed assurance of my very high consideration. WM. H. SEWARD.

The Right Hon. Lord LYONS, &c.

FROM MISSOURI.

Gen. Cameron's Letter to Gen. Fremont—Its effect in St. Louis.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1861.

There is no intelligence here in regard to the letter said to have been written by Secretary Cameron to Gen. Fremont, "before leaving St. Louis," on Monday morning, beyond the alleged abstract of it which comes by telegraph from Washington. That version, however, assures us that he ordered work upon the field works here "discontinued as unnecessary," and informed Gen. Fremont that the debts he has incurred for the Government are not to be discharged at present, the contracts not to be respected, and the officers he has appointed not to be recognized or paid. At the time when this letter was written, Gen. Fremont was in the field, west of Jefferson City, where he could not receive it under two days. Yet, before the ink upon it was dry, its contents were permitted to be sent abroad, and ere it reached Gen. Fremont, the all-pervading telegraph had given it the utmost publicity through the loyal States. Even upon the hypothesis that Gen. Cameron's action was just and necessary, why could he not inform Gen. Fremont of it verbally before he left him at 2 o'clock on the previous afternoon, and at least communicate these instructions to him privately?

The effect of the course adopted has been all that the worst enemy of the cause could desire. It has brought the already chaotic affairs of this department into confusion worse confounded. It has added a most effective stroke to the paralyzation of the public credit, already greatly impaired by the continual reports of Gen. Fremont's impending removal. It has alarmed men who are filling the orders of the Government; and they are giving notice that they can furnish no more supplies until they learn whether the responsibilities they have incurred in good faith are, or are not, to be recognized at Washington. It has inspired the Secessionists of St. Louis with a satisfaction and glee which I have not seen them exhibit before, since the capture of Camp Jackson. It has disheartened officers appointed by Gen. Fremont, who hold responsible positions in the department, and strengthened his friends in the conviction [illegible] of the straightforward and manly course of removing him at once, [illegible] confidence in him, an attempt is being made to force him into a resignation by harrassing him at every point, and intimating, rather than making, charges against him, to destroy the faith of the people in his integrity and good judgment.

General Cameron may have satisfied himself, during the few hours he spent here, that the fortification of St. Louis was "unnecessary;" but the loyal men, who have the best facilities for judging, believe that, without being thoroughly fortified, *St. Louis is to-day in imminent peril*. It is the darling object of the Rebels to capture St. Louis, which is the Washington of the West, and to winter their army here, and to avail themselves of the rich supplies which the city affords. There is strong reason to believe that this is not only their wish, but that they have a long-cherished and well-matured plan for it; that whenever General Fremont's army is far enough away, the 40,000 Rebels now concentrated at Columbus, Kentucky, design to come around Cairo overland, through Eastern Missouri, and that the burning of the long bridge on the Iron Mountain Railroad, sixty miles south of St. Louis, by Jeff. Thompson and his troops, on Monday night, was in pursuance of this programme, to cut off communication and prevent us from throwing out a large force to meet them. Crippled as he was for want of men, it was Gen. Fremont's desire to place St. Louis in a situation in which 3,000 men could defend it as well as 30,000 could have done without fortifications. What encouragement the announcement that all the work is to be stopped will give to the rebels you can judge. *The field-works were all completed last Sunday*; so that there was clearly no necessity for giving the order, so far as they are concerned. The earth-works of the fortifications proper, which Gen. Fremont ordered, will all be finished to-night; but the guns are not yet mounted, and now they probably will not be at present. Of the eleven forts, six only were ordered by Gen. Fremont, and they have been built in thirty days. Of the other five, ordered and commenced four weeks before he came here, two only are finished, and the remaining three are far from completion.

If there have been any extortions or corruptions in any department of the public service, it is, of course, right that they should be ferreted out and punished; but the investigation should be early and prompt, for any long delay in discharging the legitimate indebtedness of the Government here will be most injurious. The banks, which have loaned large sums of money upon Government vouchers, are already greatly embarrassed by the delay, and as the currency is in one of its periodic convulsions, with New-York exchange and gold worth 10 ₩ cent premium, and the paper of half the banks of the city already discredited, it is not a favorable time to add to their difficulties. Scores of business men will be ruined if the waiting, to which they have already been subjected, is protracted much longer, and there will be great suffering among the poorer classes, who are depending upon them for payment.

Gen. Fremont has commenced his movement Southward, and, with the greater portion of his army, is already about 30 miles from Syracuse. He is perfecting his transportation by pressing horses and wagons into the service, wherever he finds them, and he will permit no lack of supplies so long as he can find food for his army in the enemy's country.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 18, 1861.

Gen. Fremont, with the greater part of his army, is at Warsaw, on the Osage, in Benton County, making excellent time toward the South. He is effecting a junction with Gen. Sigel, for that flying Dutchman, who marches men with unequaled rapidity, had taken a long step southward before it was known here that he had left the railroad; and he has now crossed the Osage. Gen. McKinstry's division still remains at Syracuse, waiting for its full complement of transportation, but hopes to start to-morrow. There is, of course, unlimited room for speculation as to the designs of Price and his rebels; but it is probable that, after being reënforced by McCulloch, and receiving a quantity of artillery which is coming up through Arkansas to them, they will make a stand in southern Missouri or northern Arkansas. At all events, they will be compelled to fight or do good running, with two such men as Fremont and Sigel in their rear.

There is a peculiar flavor of satire about Gen. Cameron's alleged order that "all the money" in the hands of disbursing officers here shall be employed in meeting current expenses, and not in paying debts already incurred, inasmuch as there is no money "in their hands" at present, and has been none for weeks. That direction is very much like the one to stop work upon fortifications which were already completed. If it cannot have any practical effect, it may at least aid in strengthening the industrious attempt to convince the public of Gen. Fremont's ruinous extravagance.

Assert with sufficient iteration and pertinacity that a man is a scoundrel, and even without any specifications, you are likely in time to make many people believe it. So, general but repeated charges, that the head of a department is making needless and extravagant expenditures, are likely by their very repetition to obtain considerable credence. Why do we not have the exact figures furnished, instead of these vague intimations and sweeping charges?

Gen. Fremont arrived here to take charge of this department, extending from Western Kentucky to the Rocky Mountains, on the 26th of July. The whole amount of money sent here from Washington since that time has been a little more than two millions of dollars. The entire expense incurred in this department from the beginning of the war to the present time has been about ten millions, including two millions expended by the orders of Gen. Lyon. This leaves the total expenditures of Gen. Fremont, in round numbers, at eight millions. The sum may seem large, but look at a single one of the items. It costs nearly $200,000 to arm and equip a single cavalry regiment, ready for the field, and $50,000 to arm and equip an infantry regiment. Suppose that 57 regiments in all have been brought into the field since Gen. Fremont's arrival, and that the arming and equipping of the greater part of them has devolved upon him. How much does this leave for the other numerous and heavy expenses of the department, including the fortification of St. Louis, and the preparation of the expedition down the Mississippi, now in an advanced stage of progress?

It is true that the preparations for this expedition are being made upon a large scale; but it is to penetrate into the very heart of the enemy's country, and do we want it to result in a second edition of Bull Run? Everything has been done rapidly, and the long delays of the Government in meeting its obligations, and the repeated rumors of Gen. Fremont's removal, which have made many believe that even the ultimate settlement of the indebtedness he incurred was uncertain, have compelled the payment of higher prices than would otherwise have been necessary. "I am furnishing mules at $119 each," said a citizen to me yesterday; "but if the Government will pay me, either in money or Treasury notes, whenever they are delivered and accepted, or within a reasonable time afterward, I will gladly put them in at $105." Another gentleman—the agent of an Express Company—states that he knows of $150,000 worth of goods, such as are needed by the army here, which are now actually *hidden* by the owners to avoid the delay and uncertainty of receiving payment for them, in case they should be taken possession of for the Government.

That there may have been some abuses in [illegible] is probable. It was the case [illegible] ing Committee, now in session here, with [illegible] that it has been the case at Washington, in Pennsylvania, in New-York; and the world over wherever an army is rapidly organized and put into the field, such offenses *must* come, though wo to those by whom they come. But any full and fair investigation will not only develop that Gen. Fremont has acted with the utmost purity of purpose, with an eye single to the good of the cause, but also, I believe, wisely, judiciously, discreetly.

It should not be forgotten that he occupies a much more difficult field than any other man in our army. He came here with positive instructions from the Cabinet to exercise a large discretionary power; and he has doubtless exercised it. But while it becomes daily more and more obvious that the Mississippi valley is to be the greatest theater of the war, it is also equally obvious to every well-informed man in Missouri that the Government utterly fails to comprehend the magnitude of this department, and the extent of its absolute necessities. Possibly, if a continual clamor had been kept up, and we had started a panic regularly once a month about St. Louis being in danger (as it most certainly is to-day), the city might have been fortified without objection, and we might now have an army of 250,000 quietly sitting in the trenches before it, absorbing the men, the money, the munitions, and the best military skill of the country, regardless of the pressing wants of all other sections. The people of the West, who have poured out their men so lavishly (young Kansas alone has seven regiments in the field, and two more forming), and whose soldiers at Springfield and in Western Virginia have done the most brilliant and desperate fighting of the war, are feeling this keenly and bitterly; and it is engendering a spirit which will prove disastrous, if the cause of it is not removed.

It would be strange if Gen. Fremont had not made some mistakes; but there is the most unmistakable justice in the demands of his friends, that the Government should either sustain him to the utmost, or remove him at once; and not hamper, discredit and cripple him, even after he has taken the field and is in hot pursuit of the enemy. It is at least singular that not a word of all the charges against him was breathed from Washington until after his proclamation. There are hundreds of Union men in Missouri who are heavy slaveholders; but with a large acquaintance among them I have not heard a single one, of unquestionable loyalty, object to that document. All the denunciation of it which we hear from loyal men, comes from the East. It is certain that it stirred the great heart of the North-West as nothing else has stirred it since the beginning of the war. Is it not equally true that Gen. Fremont was the first of our leaders who comprehended the real issue—that he was indeed the Pathfinder, pointing out the position which the Government will inevitably be compelled to take at no distant day?

WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

From The St. Louis Republican, Oct. 17.

When Gen. Fremont took command of the Western Department, on the 26th of July last, he found here the mere skeleton of a small army. By a prompt and vigorous course he has called into the field an army before which the Rebel invaders of this State are making a hasty retreat. How has this little army been equipped? The all-absorbing confidence of our citizens in the power and strength of the General Government induced them to aid the officers in carrying out their plans. Our business men came forward with great promptitude, and have given their time and capital to the proper aiding and equipping of the army. Our banks have loaned the Government money freely, and advanced largely on the vouchers to contractors and others. What is the result? The Government, after crippling the Department by keeping its officers destitute of funds, now give out to the public, through the Secretary of War, if there be any truth in the telegraphic dispatch to THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, that all past accounts for supplies furnished the army must be sent to Washington for examination for payment.

Is this course just, honorable or right? Our business-men, who have honorably served the Government, are now to be forced to go to Washington and spend valuable time and money in pursuit of their just claims. Such a course is an outrage on our business community, and an insult to the commanding General of this Department. The Government, in times like these, should try and preserve its credit, to the end that, in an hour of great emergency, it could call with confidence on its loyal citizens and feel that any request would be promptly obeyed. The Secretary of War is reported to have given instruction to the commanding General of this Department, that he will cause all disbursements to be made only in payment of current expenses, when Mr. Cameron must have known that for weeks this Department has had no money. General McKinstry, with a view of aiding the poor and destitute of this city, started several manufacturing establishments for making clothing for the brave defenders of our country. The credit of the Government has fallen to so low a point that our merchants have refused to furnish further supplies to the factories; so they have stopped, and the poor women who have worked hard from morning till night, now besiege Quartermaster Rankin's office for the wages that are due them. The only reply they can get is, "no money." They are compelled to leave with tears trickling down their cheeks, and return to their desolate homes, to face, in many instances, a family of hungry and half-starved children. Is this the course that a great nation should adopt in this trying hour of her national peril? We will not believe that the President of the United States is a party to such a proceeding. In the bitterness of political strife, among politicians who are now seeking the destruction of the commanding General of this department, is the course which we have alluded to above the one to be adopted in order to accomplish his destruction and ruin?

THE QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE OF THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

From The St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 17.

One of the main causes of Gen. Fremont's delay and trouble has been the crippled condition of his Quartermasters Department. Gen. McKinstry, who, until of late, was Quartermaster-in-Chief of this command, only received from Washington, from the date of Gen. Fremont's arrival here, $1,153,000. This amount has not been sufficient to even pay for the horses that have been purchased for the army. Some 60,000 or 70,000 troops have been provided with clothing and other equipments, involving large and heavy expenditures. He had for a while to depend on the banks of this city, which furnished him with depreciated currency. Merchants, contractors, and others who had dealings with the Government, knowing the material in which they were to be paid, hesitated and doubted about supply ing the articles wanted. Others, bolder in their operations, came forward and filled the orders as far as they could when, not getting funds for their accounts, they accepted the vouchers of the Quartermaster, and in order to carry on their business, they have been compelled to hypothecate their claims with the money-dealers of the city, at exorbitant rates of interest, giving full power to sell, if not paid at a stated time. Now, where do those who have manifested too much confidence in the Government, find themselves, in consequence of the important political influences which have been brought to bear against the Commanding General of this Department, with a seeming view of crushing his command and crippling him in his noble efforts to restore our State to peace and the happy position which it occupied before this infamous rebellion broke out? How are they affected by the decision which has been announced as the result of the late visit of the Secretary of War to this city? All claims for supplies that have been furnished to the army are now to be called to Washington for settlement, thus forcing our merchants, business men and others, to incur great expense in leaving their business and going to Washington to wait the slow and tardy course of the red tape proceedings which prevail at that point. When, after waiting weeks, as they will be compelled to, they will discover that their accounts are probably informal, and receive notice that they must return to St. Louis, and at great expense procure such testimony as the officials at Washington require in order to pass their [illegible] counts. In the excitement incident to such a state of affairs as prevailed during the Summer, and the rapidity with which many articles have been supplied, informal accounts have undoubtedly been made. There are several instances where goods have [illegible] sent to this city with orders to collect the [illegible] funds not being at the command of [illegible] whose property has been [illegible] been given to seize his consent, must proceed to Washington [illegible] a man cate the powers that be for his just rights. Is this course to be pursued? If so, the Government will find few of its citizens who will be willing to take such desperate chances to get their just dues. If there is need of having the accounts against the Government examined after they have passed through the hands of the proper officer, then let the examination be made by some officer of the Government who has a practical business knowledge, and let it be where the articles have been purchased, and where the people reside, that the evidence which they can obtain in justifying their claims can be had without putting them to great expense in going to Washington.

OUR COUNTRY'S CALL.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

LAY down the ax, fling by the spade;
 Leave in its track the toiling plow;
The rifle and the bayonet blade
 For arms like yours were fitter now;
And let the hands that ply the pen
 Quit the light task, and learn to wield
The horseman's crooked brand, and rein
 The charger on the battle field.

Our country calls; away! away!
 To where the blood-stream blots the green.
Strike to defend the gentlest sway
 That Time in all his course has seen.
See, from a thousand coverts—see
 Spring the armed foes that haunt her track;
They rush to smite her down, and we
 Must beat the banded traitors back.

Ho! sturdy as the oaks ye cleave,
 And moved as soon to fear and flight,
Men of the glade and forest! leave
 Your woodcraft for the field of fight.
The arms that wield the ax must pour
 An iron tempest on the foe;
His serried ranks shall reel before
 The arm that lays the panther low.

And ye who breast the mountain storm
 By grassy steep or highland lake,
Come, for the land ye love to form
 A bulwark that no foe can break.
Stand, like your own gray cliffs that mock
 The whirlwind, stand in her defense:
The blast as soon shall move the rock
 As rushing squadrons bear ye thence.

And ye, whose homes are by her grand
 Swift rivers, rising far away,
Come from the depth of her green land
 As mighty in your march as they;
As terrible as when the rains
 Have swelled them over bank and bourne,
With sudden floods to drown the plains
 And sweep along the woods uptorn.

And ye who throng, beside the deep,
 Her ports and hamlets of the strand,
In number like the waves that leap
 On his long murmuring marge of sand,
Come, like that deep, when, o'er his brim,
 He rises, all his floods to pour,
And flings the proudest barks that swim,
 A helpless wreck against his shore.

Few, few were they whose swords, of old,
 Won the fair land in which we dwell;
But we are many, we who hold
 The grim resolve to guard it well.
Strike for that broad and goodly land,
 Blow after blow, till men shall see
That Might and Right move hand in hand,
 And glorious must their triumph be.

[N. Y. Ledger.

REBEL NEWS FROM REBEL PAPERS

The Fight with Wilson's Zouaves.

THE REBELS UNDOUBTEDLY WHIPPED.

Muddy Account of the Attack on our Fleet at the Passes.

THE NASHVILLE HAS NOT ESCAPED.

From Richmond papers of the 14th and 15th inst. we gather the following interesting details of Southern news:

THE BATTLE OF SANTA ROSA ISLAND.

The Pensacola correspondent of *The Augusta* (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* furnishes the following:

CAMP STEVENS, PENSACOLA, FLA., Oct. 9, 1861.

At length we have had an opportunity of being relieved from a state of "masterly inactivity," and of measuring arms with the enemy near this place.

During last night an expedition, composed of detachments of several Confederate companies and regiments, set out for Santa Rosa Island for the purpose of breaking up the encampment of the notorious Billy Wilson and his celebrated Zouaves, who had taken a position on the island.

Early in the evening Col. Jackson visited our camp and informed us that he required 150 from our regiment (the 5th Georgia), to perform a very important service; 27 from the Clinch Rifles, and 19 from the Irish Volunteers. Every man who was willing to volunteer was requested to shoulder arms, and every man came to a shoulder. The Captains of the companies were then requested to pick out the required number, which was done.

These were taken from the Clinch Rifles, Irish Volunteers, Cuthbert Rifles, and McDuffie Rifles; and were under command of Lieut. Hallonquist, formerly of the United States Army. Lieut. Day of the Clinch Rifles, being the junior officer, was on the left, but that wing arrived too late to take part in the action.

Col. Jackson accompanied the expedition, and the entire force, which consisted of about 1,200 men, was under command of Gen. Anderson.

About 2 o'clock this morning we landed on the island, and marched about five miles through the enemy's lines, and into his camp, which we completely destroyed, burning up his tents, &c., and killing his sentinels as we proceeded.

The Zouaves were taken almost completely by surprise, but as soon as they recovered, fought desperately; at times, however, they acted rather cowardly; but, upon the whole, gave us some pretty warm work. We finally succeeded in driving them into Fort Pickens, killing quite a number of them, taking some thirty or forty prisoners and a lot of camp equipage and other trophies.

Some of our men have brought away money, hats, caps, guns, swords, pistols, and pieces of Billy's standard.

Our men acted with great coolness and bravery, and, having accomplished the object of our mission, we returned to the main land. As we did so, we found that the balance of the regiment was advancing to re-enforce us, but finding us coming back, they also returned to the camp.

Our loss has been very severe. Among the killed are Lieut. L. A. Nelms of the McDuffie Rifles, of Warrenton, and Aid to Col. Jackson; Joseph H. Adams and Fred. Cooke of the Clinch Rifles; and J. Stanton of the Irish Volunteers.

Among the wounded are the following: N. Rice of the Clinch Rifles, shot in the arm; Wm. H. Smith of the same company, shot in the shoulder; J. H. Harris of the same company, shot on the right ear.

I will send you the casualties in the Irish Volunteers as soon as I can obtain them. They have one killed and two wounded. The Clinch Rifles, Irish Volunteers, and McDuffie Rifles, faced the front all the time.

James Gorman of the [illegible] Clinch Rifles is set prisoner; J. S. Harris [illegible] men, and several others [illegible] for two of Abe's [illegible] the enemy's camp and for the [illegible]. The [illegible] who shot Nelms was also provender. [illegible] made to bite the dust by one of our own men.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the officers and men; and the only regret is, that some of our men were taken prisoners by the enemy. Such is the fate of war, and we must expect, while often successful, to have the cup of victory dashed with the bitters of adversity. Yours truly, GEORGIA.

The following extracts are from private letters re[illegible] Pensacola:

We killed about [illegible] killed and wounded on our side, but [illegible] the exact number. We also took some 30 or 40 prisoners.

One of our men got $340 in cash; Wm. E. McCoy took a gun from one of the enemy; another took the Zouave Major's hat; others took coats, hats, caps, swords, a fine pair of navy pistols; one of our men captured a fine German-silver horn.

Ben Bolt—son of Judge Bolt—is missing; we think he has been taken prisoner.

The whole regiment was anxious to participate, and were about crossing over to the island this morning, when they met the expedition returning, and all came back together. M.

We set out, and before daylight were landed on Santa Rosa Island, among Billy Wilson's Zouaves, away below, and marched five miles, fighting several battles before we got off the Island—losing several men from the regiment. * * * * I never did see as calm a set of men in my life as last night. We killed the Federal sentinels all the way up, and took the enemy by surprise. I was by Gen. Anderson's side, and fired, by his orders, more than a dozen tents—among them the Commissariat; we also burnt up 200 barrels of flour, several bales of hay, and many other articles.

I killed two of Abe's men and took two prisoners, while burning the camp. Jim Gorman of the Irish Volunteers, took one. Barney Haney is a bruiser, and Lieut. Joseph Cummings is as good a man as you'll want to find. Gen. Anderson goes in for destroying rather than killing. By mistake we had some of our men killed by their comrades.

We laid down to fire, and many times the sand flew in our faces by the balls striking the ground. I claim the honor of killing the man that killed Nelms. Two of us fired at the same time, but I am satisfied that my shot took effect. J. H.

PENSACOLA, FLA., Oct. 10, 1861.

The following is the list of casualties in the McDuffie Rifles of Warrenton, Georgia, in the recent fight with the Federalists on Santa Rosa Island:

Lieut. Shivers is absent; Lieut. Nelms died of a wound—he was shot through the lungs; 2d Sergeant Beddo died of his wounds; 1st Corporal Canton killed and left on the Island; Private D. L. Cody missing, supposed to be killed; Privates Allen Casen and L. C. Wheeler, wounded, but not dangerously; ——— Wall, E. E. Cody and B. Smith, wounded very slightly.

There was warm work on the Island, and a good many of the enemy were killed and wounded.

The 5th Georgia Regiment behaved nobly, while the enemy acted cowardly.

We have taken some prisoners—among them a Major.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 10, 1861.

The following is the list of killed and wounded, as far as heard from:

Clinch Rifles, of Augusta—Killed, J. T. Cooke and J. H. Adams; wounded, W. H. Smith and Newton Rice—both slightly.

Georgia Greys, of Columbus—Killed, Thos. Everett.

Irish Volunteers, of Augusta—Killed, John Stanton; wounded, Edmund Flynn; missing, Thomas O'Conner.

Dawson Volunteers, of Terrill County—Wounded, R. J. Hays; badly wounded, Thos. Caldwell.

Company A, Seventh Alabama Regiment—Killed, two; wounded, six; missing, one.

Four members of the Madison Rifles, attached to this company, killed.

Capt. Peake's Company, Tenth Mississippi—Wounded, J. W. Kincaid, badly.

Company G, 10th Mississippi—Wounded, Sergeant T. Barksdale; it is thought mortally.

McDuffie Rifles of Warrenton, Ga.—Killed, Lieut. Nelms, Sergeant Beddo, D. L. Cody, Jas. S. Jones, and Corporal Caton. Wounded—C. L. Wheeler, Privates Allen and Caton.

Griffin Light Guards—Killed, A. R. Cawthorn.

1st Alabama Regiment—Capt. Bradford, and two or three others whose names are not yet ascertained.

The killed will probably be nine, and the wounded thirty or more.

Brown of Fort Pickens has about thirty of our men prisoners.

Including the wounded, the loss of the enemy must have been immense. The dead are brought from the island as fast as possible.

Some of the enemy's commissioned officers have been released on parole.

The list of killed and wounded is not yet complete.

MOBILE, Oct. 12, 1861.

The Pensacola correspondent of *The Advertiser and Register* of this city, says: Dr. Green gives the following official report of the wounded at the Ladies' Hospital in Pensacola:

B. L. Iverhoon, Mississippi regiment.
J. B. Day, 9th Mississippi.
J. H. Barksdale and J. Kincade, 10th Mississippi.
T. A. Stillman, 8th Mississippi.
William Durham, 1st Florida.
R. O'Neil, 1st Florida.
A. R. Stuart, 1st Florida.
Michael Mortimer, 1st Louisiana.
M. Duffy, 1st Louisiana.
Walter Tugle, 5th Alabama.
L. C. Weden, 5th Georgia.
W. L. Thaney, 5th Georgia.
T. Allen, 5th Georgia.
W. H. B. Jason, 5th Georgia.
Charles Gilchell, Georgia Battalion.
L. C. Hollingsworth, Georgia Battalion.
W. A. Elder, Georgia Battalion.

Robert Anthony, Isaac Lanbiern, W. W. Oderane and J. H. Biddon have died since they were placed in the hospital.

The following wounded Federals are also in the hospital:

Joseph Hollington, 1st New-York Artillery.
J. Bosall, 3d United States Artillery.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The Pensacola Observer was received on the 14th inst., at Augusta, Georgia. A dispatch says:

"*The Observer* contains the correspondence between Col. Brown, in command at Fort Pickens, and Gen. Bragg, commander of the Confederate forces at Pensacola, relative to the hospital at the Navy-Yard. Col. Brown says he notices a yellow flag on the building in the line of his batteries, and says it may be used as a protection for the Confederate troops; and gives notice to Gen. Bragg to have all the women, children, and sick removed.

Gen. Bragg replies that the building now used as a hospital has always been used as such, and he intends to continue to use it for that purpose. He will respect Col. Brown's hospital, even though the Federal guns are directed to the destruction of the Confederate hospital. Gen. Bragg says he will hold Col. Brown responsible before the world for any injury to his hospital.

The fleet off Santa Rosa consists of three frigates and a small steamer.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

From a copy of *The Richmond Enquirer* of the 15th inst. we extract the following dispatches:

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 14, 1861.

The expedition under Commander Hollins consisted of the Manassas, the iron-clad marine battering ram, with one 64-pounder Dahlgren gun; the steamer Calhoun (the flag ship) with one 24-pounder and two 18-pounder Dahlgren guns; the steamer Ivey with an eight-inch 32-pounder, rifled; the steamer Jackson, with two eight-inch columbiads; the steamer McRea, with a 64-pounder, mounted on a pivot, four eight-inch columbiads, and a 24-pounder, rifled; the steamer Tuscarora, with one eight-inch columbiad, and a 32-pounder, rifled, and the cutter Pickens, with an eight-inch columbiad and four 24-pound carronades.

The blockaders had the Richmond, Vincennes, Preble, Water Witch, and the schooner Joseph H. Toone, in all 53 guns.

On Friday night last our fleet started from Fort Jackson, the Manassas leading the way. The night was intensely dark, and the Manassas ran into a vessel, striking her near the bow, and cutting into her upward of 20 feet. Appalling shrieks were heard aboard the doomed ship; signal rockets were fired; the enemy beat to quarters, and a perfect iron hail fell upon and around the Manassas, during which her machinery became deranged. The Tuscarora and the Watson came up with fire barges, which had been cut loose and set adrift on the [illegible]

When the morning came [illegible] Yankees were badly aimed, as they did not touch one of our vessels. When the firing ended the fleet returned to the city, with the prize schooner Joseph H. Toone, loaded with coal, and which had been deserted during the night. A large quantity of lumber, which had been intended for the construction of a fortification at the head of the Passes, was burned.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 14, 1861.

The prizes captured were the Joseph H. Toone, and launch belonging to the Federal steamer Richmond, which latter was laden with cutlasses.

The vessel sunk was not the Preble, but the Vincennes.

Three vessels of our expedition arrived on Satur[illegible]

DENIAL OF [illegible] OF THE NASHVILLE.

The Enquirer has the fo[illegible] para-graph: "Some of our Southern exchanges [illegible] the sailing from Charleston—and consequently the breaking of the blockade—of the Confederate States steamship Nashville for Europe, having on board Messrs. Mason and Slidell, our Ministers to England and France. We have the very best authority for saying that the Nashville is still in Charleston harbor, and our Ministers did not sail in that vessel.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Under its local head, *The Enquirer* contains the following items:

BIG GUNS.—Quite a number of these useful and ornamental articles of national housekeeping were yesterday being conveyed from the Richmond and Danville Depot to a point in the upper section of the city. Some persons pretend to believe that these frequent movements of artillery are intended to affect ultimately the peace of mind of the Yankees, but they are, of course, prejudiced in their opinions.

ARRIVAL OF YANKEE ZOUAVES.—Twelve Yankee prisoners, members of the 11th New-York (Zouave) Regiment, were yesterday brought to this city by the York River Railroad from the Peninsula. They were captured on Saturday last, while on a foraging expedition. The prisoners, who are said to belong to Ellsworth's Zouaves, are, perhaps, the most villainous and rascally looking soldiers ever offered as food for gunpowder. They were properly secured.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.—We have been requested to state that the *original* underground railroad to Maryland has resumed its trips, with every prospect of uninterrupted success. It will run tri-weekly.

CONDITION OF GEN. WISE.—Gen. Wise, we regret to say, is considered to be growing worse. His condition is now regarded as critical indeed.

SALTPETER CALLED FOR.—Col. Gorgas of the Ordnance Department has called for the delivery of saltpeter at various points, for which 35 cents per pound will be paid.

The Enquirer has the following dispatches:

PENSACOLA, Oct. 13, 1861.—A party, consisting of Capt. Butler and wife, Mr. Packard and wife, and Mr. Gillett Lutt, and probably others, escaped to Fort Pickens on Friday evening last under false pretenses.

The United States vessels off here have their colors at half mast.

ASTOUNDING DISCOVERY IN FRANCE.—The following sounds very much like the stories of the Arabian Nights, or Sinbad the Sailor, but as it comes from a respectable source, we give it for what it is worth:

It has been a great mystery to English bankers and to the directors of the Bank of England, how the bullion of the Bank of France could be so greatly increased within the last three years, while the institution has been constantly sending gold to England, to Germany and to America. Not long since the Bank of France drew some 15,000,000f. in silver from the Bank of England, which it paid for in gold bars with the French mint stamp on them. At its last report it showed a balance of 117,000,000f. in gold, while the amount one year ago was under 80,000,000f.—nearly one-third increase. It is whispered that this abundance in gold is the result of a scientific discovery, which the Emperor Napoleon has secured the monopoly of. Gold is at the present moment manufactured at Paris in a secret manner. The principal articles used are not lead and arsenic, and though it is not known how extensively the precious metal is produced, yet several hundred weight of the material are taken to a certain place on the first of each month. Everything is conconducted with the utmost secrecy. None of the workmen are allowed to leave, and nothing definite can be known; but the fact that gold is produced is beyond peradventure. How long Napoleon III. will be able to keep this wonderful secret remains to be seen. [Banker's Reporter.

—Ex-Gov. Woodbridge died at his residence in Detroit, Mich., on Sunday, Oct. 20, aged 84 years.

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24.

Our friends will please not send us Postage Stamps of the old emission, as the time for exchanging them for the new issue has expired, and they are, to us, worthless.

The DEMAND NOTES *of the United States, whether payable in this city or elsewhere, will be gladly received at this office in payment for Subscriptions or Advertising. Our distant friends are urged to remit them to us in preference to any Bank Notes but those of our own and the New-England States.*

MISCALCULATIONS.

An unfortunate city journal, which, being unable to obtain circulation, is anxious at least to achieve notice, asserts that THE TRIBUNE has been mistaken in all its calculations and expectations with regard to the present civil war. Its specifications are as follows:

I. THE TRIBUNE did not believe there would be any rebellion, and ridiculed "Union-Sav-"ing;"

II. THE TRIBUNE long held the rebellion to be essentially weak, and insisted that it might and should be promptly put down;

III. THE TRIBUNE steadily represented Slavery as an element of weakness to the South, but now regards it as one of positive and formidable strength;

IV. THE TRIBUNE opposed the policy of "delay and preparation" that preceded the battle of Bull Run.

On all these points, "the Government," it is asserted, has been at variance with THE TRIBUNE, and has therefore been in the right. We propose to meet these allegations plumply *seriatim*:

I. We certainly *did* believe that a majority of the white inhabitants of the Slave States, had too much loyalty, patriotism, intelligence and good sense, to engage in rebellion and treason because they had lost an election, which the leading conspirators among themselves notoriously plotted and *tried* to lose. If we, in this judgment, overrated that loyalty, patriotism and good sense, we humbly ask pardon. But we insist to-day that we *did not* overrate it—that the People of the South never did originate nor deliberately sanction this atrocious rebellion—that, having seen Yancey, Slidell, Rhett, & Co. coolly plan and execute the division and prostration of the Democratic party on purpose to let Mr. Lincoln be elected, so as to afford a pretext for treason, the Southern People meant to hold on to the Union and let the traitors follow their own road to ruin. In evidence that we were correct in this judgment, we cite the votes of the People of the Slave States, taken together, on the question of Secession or No Secession, in the elections of last Winter. That a majority was finally deceived into acquiescence in rebellion, by a steady stream of telegraphic lying, and the clergy of desperate [illegible] to the cause of Secession of certain [illegible] whole truth, when ascertained and established, will prove that our persistent incredulity as to the prevalence of Disunionism at the South was well founded and just.

But whatever strength Disunionism gradually acquired at the South was largely swelled by that craven spirit at the North which led our people to continually consider, not what was just, right and manly, but what the South would approve, require or endure—the spirit which cloaked its mercenary cowardice and abnegation of duty and principle [illegible] a profession of anxiety for the preservation of the Union. "Have we of the North not at least "as good a right to oppose the Extension of "Slavery as the South has to support it?" we asked. "If you do, the South will dis-"solve the Union," was the stereotyped answer, often uttered by prominent and influential men. This appeal from the conscience to the cowardice of the Free States was in effect an incitement of the South to the evil course it predicted, and thus invoked the calamity it seemed to deprecate. We rejoice in the consciousness that THE TRIBUNE steadily resisted and scouted all such appeals to the baser instincts of American Freemen.

II. It was and is our decided conviction that prompt and hearty vigor in dealing with the rebellion in its infancy would have proved its inherent weakness and lack of support in any *real* feeling of grievance at the South. How this is disproved by the experience of the past ten months, we do not understand. Certainly, a Government that allows itself to be kicked out of its own forts, custom-houses, arsenals, armories, navy-yards, sub-treasuries, hospitals, &c., without even lifting a hand in its own defense, proves its own impotence or treason; but how does that establish the strength or prowess of its enemies? Had President Buchanan really *tried* to stop the early progress of this rebellion, and put forth all the power which the Constitution placed within his reach to crush it, and been baffled, we might feel that there was some force in the deduction of the strength of the treason from its success; as the facts are, we see none. Hudibras long ago demonstrated that there would be no fighting if one side would only consent to receive blows without returning them. Cowards in time of danger habitually flock to what seems the stronger side—that is, the side evincing most vigor and determination; and when the late President stood paralyzed and impotent, with the majority of his Cabinet playing openly into the hands of the rebellion, and the Secretary of War robbing the Northern armories and arsenals for its furtherance, while the Secretary of the Treasury allowed Custom-Houses and Sub-Treasuries to be seized by the rebels without even a remonstrance, what other result was possible than that we have seen? Do you really mean to say that the rebellion obtained full possession of eleven States because Buchanan, Floyd, Cobb, Jacob Thompson & Co., heeded the counsels of THE TRIBUNE?

III. Most certainly, we did and do regard Slavery as an element of weakness and peril to the South in her rebellion against the Union, *provided the Government is prepared to take advantage of it.* Otherwise, we do not see how anything could be an element of weakness. If Unionists are to vie with rebels in upholding Slavery *to* rebels,—if a rebellion avowedly in behalf of Slavery is to be allowed to avail itself of all the fanaticism and greed of slave-holding, while the loyalists are to regard the right of rebels to their slaves as sacred, we can easily see that the rebellion is strengthened by Slavery; just as the front of the rebel armies would be strengthened by a breast-work of powder-barrels if the Unionists would stipulate never to fire a hot shot into those barrels. That Slavery *exposes* the rebellion to speedy and signal overthrow we still insist; but if we decline to *use* our advantage, how can it avail us?

IV. The Military policy which THE TRIBUNE opposed was one of "delay," indeed, but *not* of "preparation." The three months' volunteers lay around Washington week after week without being even brigaded. They were never exercised in the movements of an army. They did not know even by sight the generals who finally led them into battle. They were allowed to stroll idly about the streets of Washington, begging and getting drunk. Their field evolutions were limited to the sacking of one grogshop and three or four brothels. And all this neglect, incapacity, imbecility, or treachery, was exposed from day to day through these columns, with an earnest entreaty that *something* should be done—that this great army should not be allowed to wear out its term of service idly, uselessly, mischievously, doing nothing and learning nothing but demoralization. At last, when the three months' enlistments had nearly expired, so that when our army was sent into battle a part of it refused to fight, and turned its face homeward, because its time was out, a forward movement was made, not toward Richmond, but in a very different direction, and our utterly undisciplined soldiers were precipitated upon the enemy's stronghold, where he had accumulated all the enginery of destruction most formidable to raw troops fighting at disadvantage. And even thus, with not half our men on the battle-field that should have been, with the least generalship that the world ever saw, our brave rank and file fairly wrested victory from their strongly-posted, far more numerous adversaries, and would have kept it had the reserve been ordered to the front when it should have been. In short, that battle of Bull Run, after we had fairly won it, was thrown away by the grossest incapacity and mismanagement ever known in the annals of war. And that blunder and disaster is, by journals that know better, and that united with us in urging an advance from the Potomac, laid to the charge of THE TRIBUNE!

EDWARD D. BAKER.

The Union has suffered a loss in the death in battle of EDWARD D. BAKER, U. S. Senator from Oregon and Colonel of the "California" regiment raised in this city. Col. Baker was born in England, but came early to this country, rising to eminence as a lawyer in Illinois, [illegible] Legislature and ultimately [illegible] Whig to the Legislature [illegible] Mr. Lincoln as representative of the Springfield District. He volunteered for the war with Mexico, served with distinction as a Colonel, and came home to resume his seat in Congress while the war was in progress. He migrated at an early day to California, where he was an active Whig and Republican. [illegible] running for Congress in 1859 [illegible] Republican [illegible] of the Broderick (anti-Lecompton Dem.) vote. His canvass that year established his reputation as the most effective popular speaker ever heard on the Pacific slope. He soon after migrated to Oregon, on the invitation of her leading Republicans, and entered upon the canvass of 1860 as a candidate for the U. S. Senate, in which the Republicans and Douglas Democrats united and beat the Breckinridge Democracy, electing Col. Baker and Mr. Nesmith to the U. S. Senate. Col. Baker was welcomed to the Atlantic slope by troops of old friends, and at once took a leading part in the Senate, trying to arrest civil war by compromise, and, that failing, threw his whole soul into the War for the Union, to which he has since given all his time and energies. It is well remembered how much he distinguished himself by an impassioned speech made at the great Union Square meeting last Spring in this city. Familiarized with military life during the Mexican war, the Senator, by an easy transition, again took the field. For a long while he occupied himself in raising a brigade called the Californian, though recruited mainly from New-York and Philadelphia, and when a regiment had been formed he left with it for Washington, subsequently revisiting New-York to enlarge its numbers up to a brigade. The place of Brigadier-General was offered him, but he preferred to hold his Colonelcy and Senator's place as well; and when killed at the head of his troops he was simply acting as Brigadier-General.

In person, Senator Baker was of medium hight, and well formed. His face was handsome, his features regular and classic, with great sweetness of expression. He had none of the peremptory manner ascribed to frontier heroes, but always carried through life the suavity of the well-bred gentleman. He was an earnest student, and of much diversified reading beyond legal and political. Without great friends or any of the ordinary aids to ambition, he cut his way through every early difficulty, and attained national renown as a legislator and orator, with the glory of the patriot-soldier's grave. Gallant, generous, and heroic, Death has seldom claimed a nobler spoil, and the tears of thousands will hallow his glorious memory.

So far as regards the administrative conduct of the department, Gen. Fremont's friends have scarcely even attempted to disprove the charges of loose management and great extravagance.—[World.

Gen. Fremont has hitherto been so busy in pursuing the enemies of the country in the field, that he has had no time to notice, much less to answer, the charges made against him. It is probable, however, that when he shall have leisure for the purpose, he will present to his countrymen his own version of the history of his command in Missouri; and it is pretty certain that the public judgment will not be made up in the premises until he shall have been heard.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The new Territory of COLORADO embraces two-thirds of the former Territory of Kansas (all of it not embraced within the present State), a portion of what was Utah, and a slice each from Nebraska and New-Mexico, making its area hardly less than Half a Million square miles. Its backbone is the Rocky Mountains, whereof it includes nearly half the entire length, and its waters flow into the Columbia, the Colorado, the Rio Grande del Norte, the Missouri, and the Arkansas, respectively. A very large portion of this great area forms extensive tracts of arid desert, which may possibly be made of some slight value as pasturage, but which can never be inhabited by a civilized population. It will grow neither Grain nor Vegetables, unless by the aid of irrigation, which is only practicable on very limited areas near the mountains and streams. In and near the mountains, indeed, there are occasional showers of rain throughout the Summer, and Winter grains, grasses, and vegetables, grow moderately well here. The several "Parks" are level, often fertile, vales in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, each several hundreds of square miles in extent, and said to be delightfully attractive. But their elevation above the sea-level can hardly be less than six thousand feet—the plain this side of the mountains being fully five thousand—so that frosts must be about as frequent here as fogs in a New-York or New-England valley. The plains and vales have little or no timber; the mountains have enough; and the salubrity of the whole region is undeniable. It is the Switzerland of America, plus (or minus) its gold-mines, of which more anon.

The Governor of this new Territory is Mr. William Gilpin from Western Missouri, whence he has been accustomed to indite letters on the West of high poetic merit. Living at Independence, Mr. Gilpin was wont to demonstrate the approaching inauguration of that city as the commercial emporium of the globe, which demonstrations have not yet been actualized. In fact, we believe Independence has been running down ever since Gov. Gilpin commenced writing it up, so that it is now but a relic of what it was and barely a shadow of what the Governor insists that it shall be. But prophets seldom live to witness the triumph of their vaticinations.

Gov. Gilpin has succeeded in assembling a Legislature at Denver, which is the Territorial capital, and well may be, since it probably contains the only brick buildings within the Territorial limits. Denver is a city of great enterprise but of moderate prosperity, its business depending on the productiveness of the adjacent gold-mines on the one side and on the influx of gold-seeking greenhorns from the States on the other; and as the gold-banks have been sparing in their discounts this year, the greenhorns have almost ceased to flow in, so that the grog-shops and gamblers of the metropolis begin [illegible] hard times.

This, however, we do not learn from Gov. Gilpin's Message, unless inferentially. The Governor recommends an organization of the Militia of Colorado; claims for her a population of 30,000 (which [illegible] whom he estimates, unless he includes [illegible] and whom we certify to be in the main about the poorest specimens of Humanity we ever met); dilates on the future Pacific Railroad, which he says a recent exploration has shown will pass through Denver and up Vasquez Fork, Clear Creek, otherwise through the Middle Park, and so over to Salt Lake, shortening the route by the North Platte and the South Pass some two hundred miles. He says this route fulfills all the requirements of economical construction, easy transit, &c., which we are very glad to hear.

On the ticklish subject of Gold, the Governor is cautious and vague in his statements. Having stated that but three years have elapsed since the first exploration of this region by pioneer gold-seekers, and that all that exists of the evidences of civilization has been achieved meantime by labor, he proceeds:

"Thus experience and labor establish many facts. The existence of the precious and rare metals in absolutely inexhaustible abundance and variety; the universal fertility of the soil, as well upon the flanks of the great mountains as upon the plains and within the parks; the uniform splendor and salubrity of the climate; the facility of transit and penetration by roads over all varieties of surface; these facts, conclusively established, demonstrate that our country is supremely favored by nature with all the elements which promise unrivaled rapidity of progress, prosperity and power.

"As the extraction of gold with which our great mountains are permeated forms the primary occupation of our industrial population, and supplies the medium of commerce, I recommend that the condition and wants of our mining region be specially reported to the Federal Congress. To aid in perfecting the processes of economical mining, and indefinitely increase the production of the precious metals and coin, the liberal assistance of the Government and of Science ought to be invoked, and it will be given."

—These be good words; but, knowing what we do of Gov. Gilpin's sanguine temperament, and the roseate hues wherein every thing Rocky Mountainish is presented to his mind, we could not conscientiously advise any one to stake his pile on the gold mines of Colorado. What "the liberal assistance of the Govern-"ment and of science" may hereafter achieve, we, not knowing, can't say; but it is clear that "the processes of economical mining" in his territory need "perfecting;" to which end liberal appropriations of Federal money for that Territory would be highly acceptable. Of course the mines will prove "inexhaustible," if it costs two or three dollars to extract therefrom a dollar's worth of gold.

A private letter from the Governor dated the 1st inst. urges that the Confederate rebels are about to enter upon "a conflict for the "possession of the *great mountains*"—that is, for his metropolis and the gold-diggings adjacent. "This," he says, "has suddenly be-"come a strategical point of immense import-"ance," and he has ten thousand tall fellows, who, not being successful in extracting gold from the everlasting hills, would like to try their hand upon Uncle Sam's Strong-box. Not to put too fine a point on it, "Money is "wanted," says the Governor. We haven't a doubt of it. For, says he,

"It is in the programme of the *Southern policy* to invest the mountains and Mexico. The North is not awake to this. The war raging on the Potomac does not menace the permanent prospective overthrow of the Continental Union; *the possession of the mountains* does. Who has ever displaced the people of the Alps, the Tyrol, or the Caucasus? Let such a people hold *this* mountain system, its passes, and its parks, and the hope of a Continental Union, the oracular inspiration and mission of our race is quenched forever. It is a policy to anticipate and conquer results."

—If the Government will only send the Governor Five or Six Millions of its surplus cash, and authorize him to enlist, arm, equip, mount, and feed eight or ten regiments, we will warrant that Jeff Davis does not get the Rocky Mountains *this* year, and that gold will be more abundant in and around Denver than it has ever yet been.

Suppose the Fugitive States had absconded upon the Tariff question? Or the Public Land question? Or a question of Representative apportionment? Would political justice, or even political expediency, which is something meaner, have demanded of us anything so irrational as debate without reference or allusion to the subject-matter of debate? What moralist rebukes a sinner, and yet spares his easily besetting sin? Slavery has seceded; taken up arms; engaged in a wicked and unnatural rebellion; yet Slavery is just that which we are not to mention, and much less discuss. Thus a writer in a New-England newspaper, whose eyes are in the back part of his head, complains that "the fertile fields of the South are to be "deluged in blood, and all this to carry out "the one idea of Abolitionism." Sagacious censor! Suppose we reverse his proposition and say that "the fertile fields of the South are to "be deluged in blood, and all this to carry out "the one idea of Slavery." Would not this be as near the truth, and perhaps nearer? Why will not these "O-no-we'll-never-mention-it" gentlemen see that *they* are as garrulous about Slavery as the veriest Immediate Abolitionist?

The Journal of Commerce publishes a private letter from Kentucky from which we extract the following impressive statements:

"Discord, strife, and enmity pervade all ranks of society. They have entered the counting-room, the social circle, the family circle, the school-house, and the church; and where friendship and concord once existed, they have arrayed husband against wife, father against son, brother against brother, friend against friend. So universally is this the case throughout this State at present that the circle where disaffection does not exist forms an exception to the general rule. What will be the result of all this? Where or when it will end, God only knows. Truly, truly, we have fallen upon evil times."

Can anybody suppose that if the life-long efforts of HENRY CLAY had been successful, so that Kentucky had become a Free State, such a state of things as is here described could now have existed there? Slavery is the evil tree which bears such bitter and fatal fruits.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

The latest return, by counties, of the recent election in California, makes the vote stand as follows:

Counties.	Stanford.	Conness.	McConnell.
Alameda	1,032	524	316
Amador (official)	1,2?9	1,258	827
Butte	1,438	930	944
Calaveras (official)	1,990	1,006	1,572
Colusa (official)	348	198	581
Contra Costa (official)	1,131	399	[illegible]
Del Norte	178	64	213
El Dorado	2,763	2,203	1,370
Klamath	675	204	234
Humboldt	412	360	215
Lake (official)	93	64	167
Los Angeles	459	226	1,213
Fresno	47	77	290
Marin (official)	591	265	301
Merced	59	67	389
[illegible]	596	[illegible]	679
Mendocino	553	316	374
[illegible]	499	305	285
Napa (official)	767	211	653
Nevada (official)	3,247	1,521	1,779
Placer (official)	2,222	1,403	898
Plumas	659	602	517
Sacramento (official)	3,200	2,836	1,126
San Francisco (official)	10,718	3,179	1,248
San Joaquin (official)	1,637	414	1,568
San Diego (majority)	....	....	53
Santa Clara (official)	1,995	371	1,081
San Mateo (official)	703	333	100
San Bernardino	297	261	401
Santa Barbara (official)	131	436	24
Santa Cruz (official)	916	184	366
San Luis Obispo (official)	176	102	200
Shasta (official)	623	1,076	628
Sierra	1,973	1,126	1,207
Siskiyou (official)	1,169	1,289	717
Solano (official)	1,449	456	689
Sonoma (official)	1,352	275	1,628
Stanislaus (official)	247	231	415
Sutter (official)	558	291	670
Tehama	405	366	506
Trinity (official)	880	777	607
Tulare	111	297	608
Tuolumne (official)	2,?25	976	1,636
Yolo (official)	726	367	694
Yuba (official)	2,014	659	1,425
Total	55,681	30,233	32,140

RECAPITULATION.

Gov. 1861.		Pres't 1860.	
Stanford	55,681	Lincoln	39,173
Conness	30,233	Douglas	38,518
McConnell	32,140	Breckinridge	34,334
Total	118,054	Total	112,025

Increase of vote 5,981.

—We suspect California is the only State that casts a heavier vote this year than last. The Republican gain is 16,408.

This table embraces all the counties in the State, 46 in number, of which 30 are reported officially.

LINCOLN'S KENTUCKY RELATIVES.—The Hardin Helm, who is reported moving down Green river, with a force of from two to four thousand rebels, is a son of ex-Governor John S. Helm, late President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. This Hardin's wife is a half sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln. Mrs. Lincoln has a full brother, Dr. George R. C. Todd, at Richmond, who had the honor of being jailor to Old Abe's soldiers captured at Bull Run. Mrs. Lincoln has also a brother, Samuel Todd, who is a lieutenant in the rebel army in Virginia. She has also a half brother, Alexander, who is now in the South, also fighting for his "rights." Two half sisters of Mrs. Lincoln are married to Southern gentlemen, also Secessionists. The younger part of the family, until within a year past, resided on their farm, five miles from this place.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

SOUTHERN POLITICAL ITEMS.—Extra Billy Smith offers himself as a candidate for Congress in the IXth District of Virginia. He is now commanding the 49th Virginia Regiment.

Richard E. Byrd and Andrew Hunter are candidates for Congress in the Frederick, or Xth District. Gen. Kenton Harper is a candidate in the Augusta, or XIth District.

The following is the Virginia electoral ticket for President and Vice-President:

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE—John R. Edmunds, Halifax; A. T. Caperton, Monroe.

District I—Jos. Christian, Middlesex; District II—Cincinnatus W. Newton, Norfolk City; District III—R. T. Daniel, Richmond City. District IV—W. F. Thompson, Dinwiddie. District V—Wood Bouldin, Charlotte. District VI—W. L. Goggin, Bedford. District VII—B. F. Randolph, Albemarle. District VIII—James W. Walker, Madison. District IX—Asa Rogers, Loudon. District X—Samuel C. Williams, Shenandoah. District XI—Samuel McD. Reid, Rockbridge. District XII—H. A. Edmundson, Roanoke. District XIII—J. W. Sheffey, Smyth. District XIV—H. J. Fisher, Mason. District XV—Jos. Johnson, Harrison. District XVI—E. H. Fitzhugh, Ohio.

Gen. John Milton was inaugurated Governor of Florida on the 7th inst.

VERMONT POLITICS.—The Legislature of Vermont has elected State officers as follows:

Auditor of Accounts—Jephtha Bradley, St. Albans.
Superintendent State Prison—Hiram Harlow.
Directors State Prison—Barron Moulton, C. C. Martin, and Lucius Robinson.

THE LATEST DISPATCHES.

GENERAL FREMONT SUPERSEDED.

GEN. HUNTER TAKES HIS COMMAND

The Position of the President in the Matter.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1861.

GEN. FREMONT SUPERSEDED.

The report made by Adj.-Gen. Thomas of his recent examination into the administration of the Department of the West by Maj.-Gen. Fremont, was this morning considered in full Cabinet meeting. With the reluctance which hesitates to injure a distinguished man, and to wound and disappoint the friends whom a popular leader gathers in his career, all the members of the Cabinet slowly pronounced their judgments that the interests of Missouri and of the Union required that Gen. Fremont should be superseded in his command by Maj.-Gen. Hunter. The order to this effect will be issued to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1861.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. FREMONT.

The President had made up his mind to remove Gen. Fremont some time before the investigation into his administration was made. The act of removal may be said to be peculiarly his. His purpose was not formed by the unanimity with which his Cabinet pronounced Gen. Fremont to be unequal to his command. It was only supported by it. The removal was determined on by the President over two weeks ago. It is probable that the order to Gen. Fremont to surrender his command to Gen. Hunter was delayed until to-day; but the original order sent out on the 8th was copied this forenoon, and will go out to St. Louis to-morrow.

APPOINTMENTS.

Capt. John G. Foster of Engineers to be Brigadier-General; to report to Gen. Burnside. Capt. Foster was at Fort Sumter.

The following to be Assistant Adjutant-Generals:

Capt. Wm. H. Scheater; to report to Gen. T. J. Wood, Louisville.

Capt. Frederick Kreffer; to report to Gen. L. Wallace, Paducah.

Capt. Corall H. Potter; assigned to Gen. Jameson.

Capt. James E. Montgomery; assigned to Gen. Newton.

Capt. Nathan Reeves assigned to Gen. J. N. Palmer.

The following to be Brigade Surgeons:

Drs. T. F. Azpell, H. C. C. Cost, T. Haines, G. Grant, C. B. Chapman, J. G. Keenan, W. H. Mussey, C. W. Jones, Geo. Burr, W. M. Chamberlain, Robt. Koskoten, S. L. Pancoast, Nathl. R. Moseley, F. H. Gross, Thos. Reiley.

The following to be Assistant Army Surgeons: Wm. A. Bradley and Geo. P. Juquette.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1861.

DEATH OF ASBURY DICKENS.

Asbury Dickens, Secretary of the Senate for many years, died here this morning at the advanced age of 98 years.

THE BLANKETS ORDERED FROM EUROPE.

It is understood that the blankets ordered from Europe, in August, by the Quartermaster's Department, are arriving. Twenty-nine thousand five hundred [illegible] reached New-York. They cost the United States 40 cents per pound, weighing five pounds. They therefore each cost $2.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE POTOMAC.

The Harriet Lane went down the river again last evening.

Yesterday afternoon the tug Pusey brought up to the Navy-Yard the steamer Hugh Jenkins, which was disabled and sunk by collision with the Robert Leslie.

The gunboat Yankee ran the blockade the day before yesterday, and brought to the Harriet Lane the news in relation to the new batteries at Matthias Point.

The Union, the Ice-Boat, and the Satellite are between the Matthias Point and Shipping Point batteries.

Two or three pungies with oysters have run the blockade within the last two or three days.

There is a swash channel near the Maryland shore, opposite Shipping Point, that is navigable for vessels drawing eight feet of water.

Several of the vessels which have run the blockade came by this route, under the shore, and escaped notice.

GEN. SCOTT'S HEALTH.

Gen. Scott's health is much impaired. Advanced age and severe bodily infirmities begin to tell upon him.

AN OLD CLAIM ALLOWED.

The Treasury Department has allowed an old claim of *The National Intelligencer*, amounting to $10,000. It is the same that Secretary Dix rejected.

DISCONTENT IN THE REBEL CAMP.

Trustworthy information from Virginia confirms the stories of discontent and murmuring, not only in the camps, but among all classes, at the management of affairs by the so-called Southern Government, which, while it subjects them to continual sacrifices and privations, bestows no advantages in return. It is believed that but for the overawing presence of the Southern army, Eastern Virginia would now be ready to return to loyalty. Many evidences of welcome are displayed by the inhabitants of Loudon County toward the newly-arrived troops of Gen. Banks.

THE REPORTS ABOUT RAISING THE BLOCKADE.

It is well understood here that the reports of intended interference with our blockade by European Powers are for the most part the inventions of cotton speculators, or those who wish to engage in the same business.

GEN. M'CLELLAN WITH GEN. STONE.

It appears from dispatches received to-night that Gen. McClellan and Gen. Stone were all day on the Virginia side, but returned at night to the Maryland shore.

There has been no picket firing to-day. All is quiet.

GEN. SMITH AND THE FIGHT.

Gen. Gustavus W. Smith was not in the fight, the rebel army being commanded by Gen. Evans.

LIST OF KILLED.

The Secretary of War, in order to relieve the prevalent anxiety, has sent a special messenger to Edwards's Ferry for a complete list of the killed and wounded, which, however, up to this evening had not been prepared at that point. The battalion commanded by Major Parrish, attached to the California regiment, was not in the engagement, being employed on picket duty. At this time Adjutant Harvey of that regiment was wounded and taken prisoner.

COL. BAKER'S WOUNDS.

Col. Baker was wounded by two balls in the head, one through the heart, one in the body, and another in the arm. After he fell the enemy endeavored to procure the body, but his friends, after a vigorous contest, succeeded in bringing it away.

RECONNOISSANCES.

Reconnoissances were made yesterday by two companies of Col. Friedman's regiment of Cavalry, under the command of Capt. Brown. They proceeded to Vienna, and thence in the direction of Flint's Hill, two miles and a half from Fairfax Court-House, driving in the Rebel pickets, until they came within sight of their encampment, which was located on the road leading to within a mile of the Court-House.

From observations made, it is supposed the Rebels have a force of three or four thousand at that place.

BATTLE NEAR LEESBURG.

DEATH OF COL. E. D. BAKER.

DISHEARTENING DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR.

NUMBERS OF OUR MEN DROWNED.

UPWARD OF 1,000 MISSING

On Monday a gallant fight took place on the Upper Potomac, near Leesburg. In the morning Gen. Stone crossed the river with one portion of his command at Edward's Ferry and the other at Harrison's Islands. Both wings were attacked as early as 9 a. m., but the enemy was repulsed whenever he appeared. At about 5 p. m., the right wing found itself confronted by near 4,000 of the enemy, under Gen. Evans, with artillery.

Col. E. D. Baker gallantly essayed the charge, and fell at the head of his brigade while gallantly cheering on his men. The officer left in command immediately ordered the men to fall back near the river bank, where they could be supported by Gen. Stone, and the portions of the army that had at the time effected a crossing. The men obeyed in good order, carrying off all the dead and wounded.

On reaching the position selected, the right wing turned, though under fire of the enemy, which gradually slackened until midnight, when it ceased.

Throughout the night the remainder of Gen. Stone's force crossed the river, and threw up temporary works that rendered his position secure, and enabled him to protect the crossing of the division of Gen. Banks on Tuesday morning.

The object of Gen. Stone's movement was to enable his command, with Gen. Bank's division to be safely transferred to Virginia. Evans attacked Col. Baker in front and on both flanks.

Col. Baker's command comprised portions of the 15th Massachusetts regiment, the Tammany regiment, and the California regiment. Col. Coggswell, who commanded the Tammany regiment, is missing, and it is thought he was taken prisoner. The regiment which suffered most in this battle was the "California," so called, which is composed chiefly of Philadelphians. Private letters received in Washington on Tuesday state the killed and wounded on the National side at 175. On receipt of the news of the conflict, Gen. Banks assumed the command, and his army was engaged during Monday night in passing the river to the Virginia side, held by Gen. Stone, the passage being securely made.

The news of Col. Baker's death was received throughout the country with unaffected sorrow. His reputation had made him everywhere respected, and he was warmly loved by those who knew him personally. In Philadelphia, especially, where he was so intimately acquainted with so many, there was deep grief. The Governor issued a General Order, which contained the following: "It is with great regret the Governor, Commander-in-Chief, has learned of the death of Col. Baker upon the field of battle. Although not a citizen of Pennsylvania, he had been selected by many of her sons as their commander, and met his death while gallantly leading them into action. The same feeling which inspired his soldiers to regard no State lines when our common country was in danger induced the Commander-in-Chief to recognize him while living as a Pennsylvania soldier, and impels him, now that he is dead, to bear this public testimony to his gallantry and worth.

"By command of A. G. CURTIN."

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1861.

A gentleman attached to Col. Baker's Brigade, who witnessed a part of the engagement, furnishes the following particulars: Two battalions, 1,000 men of the California, the Tammany and Massachusetts 15th Regiments, crossed on Monday morning at Conrad's Ferry and landed. Pickets were thrown out, and a large force of rebels discovered. About 3 o'clock, Baxter's, Owen's, and Morehead's regiments, of Baker's Brigade, arrived at the Ferry, but failed to cross, the only two scows used in the morning having been sunk, one while taking a cannon across, and the other in returning after the first repulse, with about a hundred men, who jumped on board in the wildest confusion, many of whom were drowned.

Col. Baker was killed when making the first charge after successfully rallying his men.

No cannon was used by the enemy in the engagement, and the Union forces got but one across. There were seven in position on this side, two at Conrad's Ferry and five at Edwards's Ferry, about six miles apart. At the latter, two scows and a canal-boat were used to convey troops across all day.

A considerable number had assembled on the Virginia side of this ferry when the battle commenced, but it was not considered safe to reënforce Col. Baker from that point. It took each scow, with 50 men, over an hour to make a trip; so that much valuable time was lost, owing to the limited means of transit.

Col. Devins of the Massachusetts regiment escaped to this side by swimming the river, and many of the troops followed his example. Several were drowned in the attempt, the river being fifteen feet deep.

The enemy was seen in and around a fortification opposite Edwards's Ferry in the morning, and the guns on this side were opened upon them under the personal direction of Gen. Stone. At the first fire the Rebels struck their tents and fled.

The loss on our side is unquestionably very large—larger than that of the enemy.

Col. Baker's remains, escorted by a squad of Van Alen's Cavalry, under command of Capt. Young, and accompanied by deceased's son, Lieut. Baker, and his brother, Dr. Baker, both of whom were in the engagement, arrived at the residence of Col. J. W. Webb this evening.

The funeral will take place to-morrow. The arrangements have been assigned to Brigadier Casey. The body will be interred beside the [illegible] of Gen. Gibson, in the Congressional Burying ground.

A presentiment of Col. Baker's death [illegible]

to him on Friday. At night he made his will; in the morning he told Mr. Webb that he should be killed within 48 hours, and asked him to take care of his body. His wife is on her way to California.

Lieut.-Col. Wistar, of Col. Baker's regiment, was brought from the field with a leg, an arm, and his lower jaw shattered. Assistant Adjutant-General Harvey of the brigade, and Capt. Markoe, were captured. The brigade returned to its former encampment, five miles from Conrad's Ferry, the same evening. Scores of men, nearly naked, arrived at the camp yesterday, having thrown away their clothes to swim the river. Upward of 1,000 were missing yesterday.

A telegraph from Gen. McClellan at Edwards's Ferry this morning says that all is safe and right, that our position is secure, and that no new attack has been made.

No additional particulars touching the killed and wounded had been received. The conduct of our men was excellent, and the disaster, though great, was not so great as at first supposed.

Capt. F. G. Young of New-York, aid to Col. Baker, and who was with him when he died, gives the following account:

Gen. Stone ordered Col. Baker, on Sunday evening, to have his brigade ready to move at 7 o'clock on Monday morning. The brigade was then stationed five miles from Conrad's Ferry. At 3 o'clock in the morning, however, a messenger from Gen. Stone ordered the first battalion, under Lieut.-Col. Wistar, to move immediately, so as to be at Conrad's Ferry at sunrise, which they did, and reported themselves to Gen. Stone.

Orders were then sent from Gen. Stone to the battalion, to stand fast until they should hear heavy firing in front, and then to cross. About an hour afterward, musketry having been heard previously, dead and wounded began to be brought over to where we were. At 10 o'clock the number of killed and wounded brought in was increased. Gen. Stone ordered Col. Baker to take command of the forces on both sides of the river at that place, and to bring up his brigade and the Tammany regiment, commanded by Col. Coggswell, which was in camp about three miles distant, and to cross immediately.

Capt. Young carried the orders to the Tammany Regiment, and the whole force proceeded about a mile down river, ready to cross. We found two scows, each of which could carry from forty to fifty men, and managed to get from the canal a dug-out, which would take sixty or seventy more.

Six companies of the first battalion of the California Regiment, three pieces of artillery, with men and horses, belonging to the Tammany Regiment, with Col. Baker, Col. Coggswell, Lieut.-Col. Wistar, Assist. Adj.-Gen. Harvey, and Capt. Young, got to the island, where we were joined by a battery of the 2d Rhode Island Artillery with two small howitzers. The passage to the island was very difficult, with our insufficient means of transportation, the distance being quarter of a mile and the current swift. We poled ourselves up the eastern [illegible] distance, thence were drifted [illegible] to the landing. From the island to the Virginia shore, our only means of transportation was one scow and a metallic boat of little or no service. We landed under a steep bank, 100 feet high, covered with rocks and [illegible].

Scrambling up the bank, we found an open field of six acres, with thick woods on three sides, out of which came a constant, irregular firing from the enemy.

Here were Col. Deven's 15th Massachusetts Regiment on the right in line at the edge of the woods, having been driven in after proceeding a mile and a half toward Leesburg. We formed on the left, and presently advanced two companies of skirmishers to the woods in front. The concealed enemy drove them back with a heavy, telling volley, and following the regular with an irregular firing. Our men fell on their bellies under the brow of the hill, the enemy not being in sight. The artillery could not be served because the gunners were not to be found.

Capt. Stewart of Gen. Stone's staff came with a message to Col. Baker to hold his ground, as Gen. Gorman, with 5,000 men, was marching from Edward's Ferry to reënforce him. One company was advanced to the left, the direction from which Gen. Gorman was expected. They were met by a yell and a volley as before, and fell back to the line. The hidden enemy now appeared to be in force on three sides of us, which, with the river at our back, disheartened the men.

The line officers of the Massachusetts Regiment ordered their companies to retreat, and the enemy coming out of the woods for the first time in sight, general confusion ensued. [illegible], running to the water's edge and [illegible] boats, rallied, ran up the hill, discharged two volleys, when an officer of the Massachusetts 15th tied a white handkerchief to his sword. The enemy ceased firing, and took prisoners. Many escaped into the woods, some swam for the island, others found small skiffs. Some were drowned, among them many of the wounded.

After Capt. Stewart's appearance, Col. Baker was, during the whole engagement, perfectly cool and brave, on foot, cheering and leading on the men, was shot from the wood, several balls making fatal wounds, and all believed to have been shot from one revolver. The rebel who killed him ran out in his shirt sleeves, followed by four or five others. As they reached the body Capt. Devins, Bieral [illegible] Ward, the pugilist, with ten men of his company rushed forward, shot the killer, and drove away the rest.

Capt. [illegible] bore the body from the field. Three hundred and twenty of the first battalion, engaged in the engagement of Baker's regiment, were missing at 10 this morning. Of two companies of the Tammany regiment engaged there were 100 missing; of 600 of the Massachusetts regiment, at least half were missing yesterday. There were about [illegible] in all engaged.

Gen. Banks arrived at Edwards's Ferry at [illegible] o'clock yesterday and joined 5,000 men of his command already on the other side. There was fighting at that hour, with cavalry, infantry and artillery engaged. The firing had ceased at 6 o'clock, with no result.

To the Associated Press.

POOLESVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1861.

The following report of the battle of Ball's Bluff, midway between Conrad's and Edwards's Ferry, and opposite Harrison's Island, which occurred yesterday, has been gleaned from authentic sources:

On Sunday night, Col. Devens of the 15th Massachusetts, who had for some time guarded Harrison's Island with one company, ordered Capt. Philbrick of Company H, and Quartermaster Howe of his Staff, with a detachment of 20 men to scout the Virginia shore in the direction of Leesburg. They crossed from the Island to the shore and executed the order by approaching within three-fourths of a mile of Leesburg, returning to their starting-point about 10 o'clock at night, discovering, as they supposed, a small camp one mile or more from Leesburg.

On reporting to Col. Devens, the latter with about 300 men pushed forward, by direction of Gen. Stone, in the same locality, with orders to destroy the camp at daybreak, and return; and Col. Devens, remaining with his command concealed, sent back word that no enemy was in sight; Capt. Philbrick's company taking an advanced position, while the remaining companies were concealed as a reserve in case of an attack on the advance. When about a mile and a half from the river, and 500 yards in advance of Col. Devens's reserve, Capt. Philbrick, accompanied by Col. Devens in person, attacked and drove back a company of Mississippi riflemen, and then fell back to the reserve, concealed in the rear, on the appearance of a body of rebel cavalry. In the skirmish, Capt. Philbrick had difficulty in getting near enough to the enemy for his smooth-bore guns to have much effect, whereas the other used long-range rifles on our forces.

At daybreak, and at the same hour that Col. Devens's command left the shore to make the advance, Col. Lee of the 20th Massachusetts sent over one company of his regiment, which remained on the shore to cover the return of Col. Devens.

Col. Devens maintained his ground, and was reënforced during the morning by 300 more of his regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Ward. About 1 o'clock he was attacked by a considerable body of riflemen, who attempted to outflank him. Fearing they might be successful, and after resisting them for some time, Col. Devens slowly retreated, in perfect order, to the river, where Col. Baker had arrived with a battalion of the California Regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Nisbar.

He then took command, first complimenting Col. Devens for his successful resistance to a superior force, and giving his command, now less than six hundred men, the right of the line of battle, the center and left wing being formed of about three hundred of the Massachusetts 20th, under Col. Lee, and the California battalion, about five hundred in number, under Lieut.-Col. Wistar. Two mountain howitzers, commanded by Lieut. French, and one piece of the New-York battery, commanded by Lieut. Bramhall, were in front of the center just previous to the commencement of the action.

The attack was commenced by the enemy on our right, but was soon directed more heavily to the center and left.

For about two hours the battle raged terrifically, a complete shower of leaden hail pouring upon us. Three several times the left of the line made an advance, but were compelled to return as often. The right was better protected, and held their position.

An order came from Col. Baker to throw two companies of the 15th Massachusetts to the center, which was immediately executed. This produced the impression that the battle was going against us, but caused no confusion or dismay. The left was hard pressed, but remained firm. About this time the news spread that Baker was killed. While in the act of pushing a cannon forward, with his shoulder to the wheel, he was pierced by six balls.

He was evidently the object of the enemy's sharpshooters. After this there was a cessation of fire for a few moments, during which Col. Cogswell of the Tammany Regiment, arrived with two companies, and he being the senior officer, the command devolved on him. In a short time it became evident to Col. Cogswell that the day was lost, and he thought it best to cut his way through to Edwards's Ferry, where Gen. Gorman was in charge, throwing over reënforcements by direction of Gen. Stone, who was in sight of the battle-field at Edwards's Ferry, directing the general movements.

An order was now issued to transfer the 15th Massachusetts from the right to the left, which was executed as calmly as a battalion drill.

Col. Cogswell soon became satisfied of the impossibility of reaching Edwards's Ferry as desired, and gave an order toward the river, which was executed as well as the circumstances would permit. They reached the river bank about 20 minutes before nightfall.

Here the 15th deployed as skirmishers along the shore. The only means of conveyance to the island was a large boat, capable of carrying about 40 persons, which was overcrowded and swamped. The troops remaining on the shore made a desperate resistance, and it is believed that the enemy took comparatively few prisoners in consequence.

Those who could swim plunged into the water, those carrying their arms who could, and others throwing them into the river to prevent their falling into the enemies hands. Some escaped by availing themselves of the darkness and the heavily wooded banks, but several are known to have been drowned in the waters of the Potomac. The behavior of our troops before a superior number of the enemy was marked as nobly, brave, and enduring.

Near the close of the action, and after the day was irretrievably lost, the two recently-arrived companies of the Tammany Regiment made a desperate charge on, but were met with a terrific fire by the enemy. It is probable that a rebel officer was mistaken for one of our commanders, who appeared in front, and gave the order to charge.

The brave Lieut. Bramhall of the New-York 9th Battery lost one of his guns, and himself was wounded severely, though not fatally.

The gallant Lieut. French of the Howitzer Battery fired with his own hands four shots after the day was lost, and his men scattered. He was shot in the left breast and ankle, but not mortally wounded.

On reaching the island, which he did by throwing his sword and revolvers in the river, and swimming across, Col. Devens at once posted 30 of his men to prevent any attempt of the enemy at pursuit. This force was subsequently augmented by the arrival there of other companies from the Maryland Shore, under Col. Hincks of the 19th Massachusetts. Col. Devens received a slight contusion in the breast from a musket ball.

The following are the killed: Commissioned officers of the Massachusetts 15th—Capt. Rockwood, Company A; Capt. Simonds, Company B; Capt. Bowman, Company C (probably); Capt. Studley, Company D; 2d Lieuts. Grant and Vassal, Company E; Capt. Gatchill, Company K.

Wounded, Commissioned officers of the Massachusetts 15th—Lieut.-Col. Ward, leg amputated; Capt. Sloan, Company F, slightly; Capt. Forehand, Company G; First Lieut. Holden, Company G; Capt. Philbrick, Company H, slightly.

Col. Lee of the Massachusetts 20th, and Col. Cogswell of the Tammany Regiment are probably prisoners.

Lieut.-Col. Wistar of the California Regiment is supposed to be mortally wounded.

As an instance of the weight and concentration of the enemy's fire, the clothing and equipments of Quartermaster Howe of the 15th Massachusetts bore the marks of four distinct rifle shots, one ball passing through the crown of his cap and another flattening on the plate of his belt, yet he was uninjured.

Most of the wounded have been conveyed to their respective encampment hospitals.

The enemies' force was very large. Their positions were well selected, from a familiar knowledge of the country.

There is no means at present of ascertaining their loss, but it must have been immense, as our few pieces of artillery were served with accuracy and terrific effect.

It is proper to state in connection with the foregoing that Gen. Stone's orders to Gen. Baker were to advance a brigade, including a battery to the support of Col. Devens, and to attack the enemy in force only in case of a knowledge of their inferior numbers and of his ability to defeat them, but under no circumstances to bring on a general engagement between the main forces on both sides.

EDWARDS'S FERRY, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1861.

During a skirmish last evening, nearly opposite this point, Gen. Lander received a painful flesh wound in his left leg. The ball has been extracted, and no danger to life or limb is apprehended.

Our pickets now extend a mile inland from Conrad's Ferry, and about the same distance up Goose Creek, occupying the bridge. They have also extended their posts one and a half miles up the river toward Conrad's Ferry.

The enemy evidently have selected our officers for the marks of their rifles.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1861.

A private dispatch from Poolesville says that Andrew J. Hooper of Philadelphia, Company A, California Regiment, had died from the effects of the wounds he received in the battle at Edwards's Ferry.

G. W. Hooper was wounded in the shoulder.

Lieut. Joseph D. Williams of the California Regiment is among the killed at the Edwards's Ferry battle.

THE DEATH OF COL. BAKER.

COL. LANDER WOUNDED.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1861.

Messengers from Washington this morning report that the depression caused there by the death of Col. Baker has already disappeared, it being realized that the movement on Monday was an entire success. None of the military movements are known there, but entire confidence is felt in the success of Gen. McClellan's operations.

The Washington Star publishes the following official order, issued on the death of Col. Baker:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 31.—The Major-General Commanding, with sincere sorrow, announces to the Army of the Potomac the death of Col. Edward D. Baker, who fell gloriously in battle on the evening of Monday, 21st October, near Leesburg, Va. The gallant dead has many titles to honor. At the time of his death he was a member of the U. S. Senate for Oregon, and it is no injustice to say that one of the most eloquent speakers in that illustrious body has been silenced by his fall.

A patriot, zealous for the honor and interests of his adopted country, he has been distinguished in two wars, and has now sealed with his blood his devotion to the national flag. Cut off in the fullness of his powers as a statesman, and in the course of a brilliant career as a soldier, while the country mourns his loss his brothers in arms will envy while they lament his fate. He died as a soldier would wish to die—amid the thick of battle, his voice and example animating his men to brave deeds.

The remains of the deceased will be interred in this city with the honors due his rank, and the funeral arrangements will be ordered by Brig.-Gen. Silas Casey. As an appropriate mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the usual badge of military mourning will be worn for a period of thirty days by the officers of the brigade lately under his command.

By command of Major-General McCLELLAN.
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

On the advent of the death of Col. Baker, Gen. Lander was immediately ordered to the scene of his death, being at that time making arrangements to proceed to a new command higher up the Potomac.

Yesterday, while engaged in reconnoitering, he was shot in the calf of his leg, but not seriously.

The Disunion troops that attacked the force of Gen. Stone that had crossed the river up to that time (Monday morning), outnumbered his five to one. That they were severely punished and completely foiled, is evident from the fact that, while so greatly outnumbering ours, they failed to drive them all pell-mell into the river, which was the evident design of the rebel Gen. Evans.

Up to noon last night the enemy were not in force in our immediate front nearer to Washington than Centreville. All their troops are withdrawn from Fairfax Court-House and the Station, except mere picket guards.

The latest intelligence from the Union army in Virginia, near Leesburg, received by the War Department up to this afternoon, announces McClellan's arrival at 8 o'clock last night, finding all quiet, and the commands of Stone and Banks in excellent condition and fine position.

The remains of Col. Baker have not yet reached Washington.

FROM MISSOURI.

ROLLA, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1861.

Lieut. Kirby, with 15 men of Major Wright's battalion, had another fight with 45 Rebels near Linn Creek on the 17th, killing five of them and wounding about a dozen. The result of Major Wright's march from Rolla to Linn Creek can be summed up as follows:

Three successful fights, in which 68 Rebels were killed, about the same number wounded, 87 prisoners taken, and 123 guns, 15 horses, several yoke of oxen, wagons, and many other articles were also captured.

Gen. Price's army was at Greenfield last Wednesday, still headed south.

Reports from Springfield say that Gen. McBride of the Rebel forces has resigned, and is on his way to that place to disband his division and return home.

Col. Taylor, in command of the Rebel forces at Springfield, recently issued a proclamation declaring that all Union men who had belonged to the Home Guard would be required to leave the country or go into the Southern army for the same length of time as they had served in the Federal army, and requiring a pledge from the Union men now there for the exemplary conduct of their friends who are absent from home.

The proclamation also prohibits the carrying of any more slaves South, as such a course is calculated to lessen the confidence of the people in the ability of the Southern army to maintain itself in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1861.

The Democrat learns that Gen. Fremont has detailed Brig.-Gen. Strong, recently appointed on his staff from New-York, to take up all the unsettled accounts and contracts of this department, that everything may be searchingly scrutinized in reference to their final adjustment by the Secretary of War.

DESTRUCTION OF A FOUNDERY IN MEMPHIS.

REBEL TROOPS SENT TO NEW-ORLEANS.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1861.

A gentleman who arrived at Paducah to-day from Memphis, reports that the arsenal and cannon foundery at that place were entirely destroyed by fire a few days since.

It is reported that a portion of the forces at Columbus, Ky., under Gen. Polk, have been sent to New-Orleans and Mobile. Only 600 rebels are now at Columbus.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1861.

Judge Bond to-day sentenced John King, one of the 19th of April rioters, to one year's imprisonment, and $500 fine, at the same time telling him that the testimony would have warranted his indictment and conviction for murder instead of riot; that all who took part in that riot were guilty of murder.

Considerable excitement prevailed to-night at the Fair of the Maryland Institute. A Committee of the Home Guard, accompanied by a large delegation, proceeded to the hall and demanded that the band of the Independent Blues should play the National airs, which had been suppressed on account of some of the audience hissing them.

While the Committee was consulting with the managers, the band struck up "Hail Columbia," which was received by the immense audience with cheers, and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies, and with cheers for Gen. Scott, the Union, Dix, and McClellan, by the crowd outside.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

That portion of the naval expedition in preparation for active service on the Southern coast, which was concentrated at Annapolis, sailed thence at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, proceeding down Chesapeake Bay. The steamer Ben Deford, with horses, grounded at Horn Point, at the mouth of the Severn River, and had not got off at last advices.

Whither this expedition is bound has not transpired. The following are among the troops composing it:

First Brigade—Gen. Viele commanding. New-Hampshire 3d, on the Atlantic; New-York 46th, on the Daniel Webster; New-York 47th, on the Roanoke; New-York 48th, on the Empire City; Maine 8th, on the Ariel.

Second Brigade—Gen. Stevens commanding. Roundhead Pennsylvania, five companies Pennsylvania 50th, on the Ocean Queen; five companies Pennsylvania 50th, Michigan 8th, New-York 79th, on the Vanderbilt.

Third Brigade—Gen. H. Wright commanding. New-Hampshire 4th, on the Baltic; Connecticut 6th, on the Marion and Parkersburg; Connecticut 7th, on the Illinois; Maine 9th, on the Coatzacoalcos.

FROM OHIO.

The Election—Troops for the War—Knights of the Golden Circle—Crops.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 17, 1861.

The returns of our late election come in slowly, but, judging from those already received, Tod's (Union) majority will be over 50,000, to which, in order to determine the real Union majority of the State, should be added some 50,000 more who are absent fighting for their country.

The vote was very light. Many Democrats voted for Jewett upon his letter advocating the prosecution of the war. His majority is largest in the Democratic counties which have sent the fewest soldiers into the field.

The Western Reserve leads the van, and this county (Cuyahoga) leads the Western Reserve, our majority being 4,144; and this with 1,200 of our boys in the army.

It is refreshing to look over the returns from the Reserve. In a large number of townships Jewett did not receive a single vote; in others 1! Thus, in Portage County, Franklin gave Tod 244, Jewett 1; Freedom, Tod 166, Jewett 1.

In Summit County, Cuyahoga Falls gave Tod 217; Jewett, 1. Northampton, Tod, 117; Jewett, 0. In Ashtabula County, Monroe gave Tod 249; Jewett, 0. Pierpoint, Tod, 134; Jewett, 0. In Lake County, Perry gave Tod 202, Jewett, 0. Mentor, Tod, 233; Jewett, 0. In Trumbull County, Farmington gave Tod 203; Jewett, 0. Bloomfield, Tod, 117; Jewett, 0.

The heart of Ohio beats strongly for the war, and she will furnish her share of men and money to prosecute it to the end.

The work of raising regiments is still progressing, and now that the harvests of the season are gathered, we may look for an increase of recruits. The Wade and Hutchins Regiment of Cavalry is now full. It is fully provided with horses. Other regiments of cavalry are rapidly being raised.

B. White, esq., U. S. Commissioner, has been engaged for several days in examining the cases of "Knights of the Golden Circle" from Marion County, arrested on charge of conspiracy against the Government. The existence of the Order is admitted, and the man who introduced it into Marion County (Mr. Holder, the editor of the Democratic paper), is a *protégé* of Vallandigham's and Medary's.

It was claimed for the defense that the Order was organized merely for the purpose of protecting Democrats from mob violence during the war.

The prosecution, however, introduced evidence tending to show that there was a second oath taken by members, as follows:

"And I further promise and swear, in the presence of Almighty God and the members of the Golden Circle, that I will not rest or sleep until Abraham Lincoln, now President, shall be removed out of the Presidential chair, and I will wade in blood up to my knees, as soon as Jefferson Davis sees proper to march with his army to take the City of Washington and the White House, to do the same. So help me God and keep me steadfast to do the same."

The Commissioner, upon the testimony, has held to bail the parties whose examination has taken place. Other cases have not yet been heard.

There is no doubt but that the Order numbers many members in Ohio, but the publicity now given to the matter will drive it out of existence, or at all events shear it of its influence.

Ohio, in common with other Western States, is much excited at the rumors of Gen. Fremont's removal. The general belief is that red-tapism and professional jealousy have much to do with the matter, and it behooves the Administration not to proceed to ulterior measures, except upon the most incontestible reasons. The West will hold it responsible for the step. Its moral influence will in any event be bad. Say what his enemies may of Gen. Fremont's extravagance and *hauteur*, his name is a tower of strength all through the North-West.

Ohio has been blessed the present season with a bountiful harvest, and business is decidedly looking up.

The grape crop of this State has also become a very large one, and it will not be long before we shall manufacture wine enough for home consumption, with a remainder for export.

The crop in and about this city has become very large. We are now sending off daily from one to three and a half tons of grapes, many of which find their way to Washington, New-York, Buffalo, and Boston. The varieties are the Isabella and Catawba, both of which attain great perfection on the lake shore. They are sold to the packers here at from four to six cents per pound, and taken to Boston by express at $2 50 per hundred.

Wine is also manufactured on vineyards adjacent to the city, of a superior quality.

PERSONAL.

—Thomas Wildey, who died while seated at the breakfast-table at his residence in Baltimore, on Saturday morning, was the founder of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows in the United States. The authentic origin of the now flourishing Order may be considered as dating from the 26th of April, 1819, at which time was organized Washington Lodge No. 1, when was assembled, at the "Seven Stars" tavern in Second street, kept by William Lupton, under a call from Thomas Wildey, the following persons, who claimed to have been instituted in the Order in other places: Thomas Wildey, John Welch, John Duncan, John Cheatham, and Richard Rushworth. It was originally self-instituted, and designed to operate according to the ancient usages of the Union or London Order, which plan was very soon after abandoned, and the work changed to that of the Independent Order, and under the usages of this branch of the Order, it became necessary to obtain a dispensation from some competent authority, which authority was obtained through the Duke of York's Lodge, in Preston, England, during the latter part of 1819. Mr. Wildey has filled every position of honor in the gift of the members, and was the first Grand Sire when the Grand Lodge of the United States was instituted.

—A London correspondent says that "the unhappy relations that exist between the Princess Royal of England and the husband selected for her by the laws which regulate royal alliances, have now become so well known that it is idle to retain longer reticence on the subject. It is stated that the circumstance has occasioned the liveliest concern in the most distinguished household in the land, and that no pains have been spared to make representations in the quarter to which an appeal might be supposed to have some weight. That royal alliances, as at present conducted, should terminate unhappily, cannot be matter of surprise; but the Prince of Prussia, from his youth and apparent frankness and candor, gave promise of proving an exception to the general run of German princes in this respect."

—Our young friend the Prince of Wales is limited in his choice of a wife to six ladies, unless he should decide upon selecting one much older than himself. They are: 1. Princess Alexandrina (daughter of Prince Albert of Prussia), born Feb. 1, 1842; 2. Princess Anne of Hesse-Darmstadt, niece of the Grand Duke of Hesse and of the Empress of Russia, born May 25, 1843; 3. Princess Augusta of Holstein-Glucksburg, born Feb. 27, 1844; 4. Princess Alexandra (daughter of Prince Christian) of Denmark, born Dec. 1, 1844; 5. Princess Mary of Saxe Altenburg, born June 28, 1845; 6. Princess Catharine of Oldenburg, sister of the Grand Duchess Nicholas of Russia, born Sept. 21, 1846.

—The Prince of Schwarzburg Rudolstadt will, in November next, abdicate his sovereignty, for the purpose of marrying a young lady from the ranks of the *bourgeoisie*, a Mademoiselle Schulz of Konigsberg, who, with her mother, has resided for several years at Rudolstadt and other places of summer resort in Thuringia. His Royal Highness is sixty-eight years of age; the lady twenty-five.

—The wife of Gen. Scott is reported in a very delicate state of health, and quite a martyr to nervousness and the American papers. The Paris correspondent of *The London Star* mentions that one of her near neighbors is "Mrs. *Ricketts*, better known as Anna Cora Mowatt."

—The venerable Thomas Wildey, the founder of Odd Fellowship, died on Saturday morning, Oct. 19, at Baltimore.

Grain, Provisions, and other Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, 1861.

ASHES—The market is firm, with a moderate inquiry at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, but job lots from store command $5 31¼.

BEESWAX is inactive, but the stock is light and prices are firm, with moderate sales at 31@32c., cash.

COTTON—The inquiry to-day has been very fair and the market is firm at a slight advance, the sales embrace about 1,000 bales. We quote: Middling Uplands at 21½c., and do. New-Orleans and Texas at 22c.

COFFEE—Rio has been in very limited request, but prices are unchanged. Of Java we hear of sales of 700 bags on terms not made public. Other kinds are inactive. We quote:

Rio	[illegible]	Bombay	—@—
Maracaibo	[illegible]@17	Laguayra	17@18
Java	17@18	Costa Rica	—@—
Jamaica	[illegible]@21	St. Domingo	15¼@15½

CANDLES—The market is [illegible] at 16@17½c. for Adamantine; [illegible] yet prices are steady. French Imitation; [illegible] for Sperm, [illegible].

COPPER—New Sheathing is quiet at 21c. [illegible] request at steady rates; sales of 160,000 lb Lake Superior [illegible] the range of 20¼ @20½c., chiefly at 20½c. cash. [illegible] is in limited demand at 22c. and Braziers at 23c. Old Sheathing sells slowly at 16@17c. cash.

COAL—The inquiry for Domestic is brisk, and the market is firmer; the receipts are lighter, and the stock is light for the season, and the consumption increasing; sales from yard at $4@$5 ₩ ton for small and large size. There is a moderate business doing in Foreign at about previous prices; the supply is ample; sales of Liverpool Cannel at $7 25; do. Steam [illegible] usual discount for cash; [illegible] Cannel all cash.

[illegible] the inside rate); $15 50@$15 75 for Jamaica; $18@$19 for Honduras, and $27@$28 for Laguna. Fustic is quiet at $27@$28 for Cuba, $20 for Tampico and $17 for Savanilla. Camwood is quiet at $50; Barwood at $16@$17; Sapanwood at $25@$30 and Limawood at $40@$50.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Western Canal Flour is in active demand for export in part for future delivery, and although the receipts are fair, the market is 5@10c. ₩ bbl. firmer, and at the close the tendency was toward a further improvement; the better grades are steady and more salable; the transactions comprise 23,500 bbls., including 5,500 bbls. for future delivery, at $5 30@$5 40 for Superfine State and Western; $5 60@$5 85 for the low grades Western Extra; $5 75@$5 65 for Extra State; $5 70@$6 80 for fancy State; $5 80@$6 85 for shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio, and $5 90@$6 50 for trade brands do. Canadian Flour is more active and firmer; sales of 1,500 bbls. at $5 55@$6 75 for Extras. Southern Flour is in meager supply, and with more inquiry for the army, holders demand higher rates; the sales include 1,400 bbls. at $6 15@$6 50 for Superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$7 25 for Extras. Rye Flour is in fair demand, and is firmer; sales of 400 bbls. at $2 90@$4 15. Corn Meal is firm, and in fair request; sales of 650 bbls. at $2 90 for Jersey; $3 for New-Haven, and $3 25 for Brandywine. We quote:

Unsound	$4 00@ 5 00	St. Louis, com'n	$6 00@ 6 20
State, superfine	5 30@ 5 35	St. Louis, extra	6 25@ 7 25
State, good	5 35@ 5 40	Canada, extra	5 55@ 6 75
State, extra	5 60@ 5 65	Balt. Alex. & G'wn	6 15@ 7 25
Ohio, round hoop	5 40@ 5 45	Richmond City	—@—
Ohio, extra	5 80@ 5 85	Baltimore	6 15@ 7 25
Ohio, choice extra	5 90@ 6 50	Rye Flour	2 90@ 4 15
Mich & Ind extra	5 90@ 6 45	Corn Meal, Jersey	2 75@ 2 90
Genesee, fancy	5 70@ 5 80	Do. Brandywine	3 15@ 3 25
Genesee, extra	6 25@ 6 50	Do. Puncheons	15 25@ 15 50

FEATHERS are held with increased firmness, but the demand is quite limited; sales of 750 lb Western Prime at 37c. cash.

FISH—The market is less active but, with a reduced stock, prices are firm at the improvement. We quote Dry Cod at $3 for prime to Western Bank; $3 37½@$3 50 for St. George's Bank; Dry Scale at $1 25@$1 37½; No. 1 Massachusetts Mackerel, at $7 50 for small and $7 75@$8 for large; No. 2 do. at $5 50@$6 for small and medium, and $5 75@$6 for large; No. 3 do. at $3 25@$3 50 for small, and $3 75@$4 25 for good to choice large. Halifax are quite scarce, and prices entirely nominal. Pickled Salmon sell slowly at $13@$14 ₩ barrel for No. 1, and $23@$24 ₩ tierce. Pickled Herring are in moderate request, at $2@$3 50 for good to prime; sales of 50 barrels Magdalene, at $1 50 cash. Dutch Herring is quiet but firm at $7 50@$7 62½ ₩ keg. Smoked Herring are dull at 22@27c. for inferior to choice. Shad are quiet, at $7@$7 50 ₩ half barrel for No. 1. Advices from Gloucester state that the demand both for Dry Cod and Mackerel exceed the supply, and prices favor the seller.

GRAIN—Wheat is in better request, in part for November delivery and shipping qualities are 1@3c. ₩ bush. better; the demand is chiefly for export; the transactions comprise 297,000 bush., consisting of 37,200 bush. Chicago Spring at $1 17@$1 20; 31,700 do. Racine do. at $1 20@$1 22; 131,200 do. Milwaukee Club at $1 20@$1 24; 24,000 do. Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 24@$1 28; 4,700 do. Red State at $1 30@$1 31; 46,300 do. Red Western at $1 27@$1 30; 24,100 do. Amber Michigan at $1 33@$1 35; 3,800 do. White Ohio, &c., at $1 37@$1 43; 8,300 do. White Michigan, &c., at $1 42@$1 44; 7,200 White Kentucky at $1 42@$1 48; 4,900 do. Amber Green Bay at $1 26@$1 27. Barley is in fair supply and is more active; sales of 21,000 bush. at 67@70c. for State and 71@73c. for Canadian. Barley Malt is firm and in limited request at 77@80c. Oats are in good demand and are firm at 42@42½c. for Western and 42@43½c. for State. Rye is in fair request and is firm; sales of 4,100 bush. at 78@79c. for State. Corn, under the influence of an active demand for shipment, opened at a slight improvement, but toward the close the inquiry abated and the advance was lost; the sales comprise 2,170,000 bush. at 59c. for damaged and Eastern Mixed; 59½@61c. for shipping do. (chiefly at 60c., but closing at 59½c.), and 61@62c. for Western Yellow. We quote:

Wheat, R'd W'n	$1 29@$1 33	Oats, Canadian	40 @ 43
Wheat, W'n Mo.	1 41 @1 45	Oats, New-Jersey	42 @ 42½
Wheat, Red Mo.	1 34 @1 38	Oats, Penn.	42 @ 42½
Wheat, W'n Can.	1 40 @1 44	Oats, Southern	42 @ 42½
Wheat, Can. Club	1 24 @1 26	Oats, Ohio	42 @ 42½
Wheat, White O.	1 37 @1 43	Oats, Chicago	42 @ 42½
Wheat, Red Ohio	1 29 @1 33	Corn, White So.	70 @ 74
Wheat, W'n Mich.	1 41 @1 46	Corn, Yellow So.	63 @ 64
Wheat, White Ill.	1 37 @1 46	Corn, Yel. Jer.	62½ @ 63
Wheat, Red Win.	1 29 @1 33	Corn, Yel. West'n	62 @ —
Wheat, White So.	1 40 @1 48	Corn, Mixed West	59½ @ 60
Wheat, Red So.	1 34 @1 36	Corn, Mixed So.	— @ —
Wheat, A., S.& W.	1 34 @1 36	Corn, Round Nor.	— @ —
Wheat, W'n Mil.	1 34 @1 37	Corn, Unsound	58½ @ 59
Wheat, Mil. Club	1 20 @1 24	Peas, Black'd, ₩ bag of 2 bush.	3 50 @4 00
Wheat, Chi. Sp'ng	1 17 @1 20	Peas, Canadian	83 @ 90
Rye, Northern	71 @ 72	Peas, Marrowfat	— @ —
Rye, So. & Jersey	76 @ 77	Beans, White Nor.	1 85 @2 10
Barley	[illegible]	Beans, White So.	— @ —
Barley Malt	77 @ 80		
Oats, State	42½ @ 43½		

GUNNY BAGS have been in moderate request in Boston at 14½c., cash.

GUNNY-CLOTHS have been in fair demand, and prices tend upward; sales of 250 bales in Boston at 10½c., cash—now held firmly at 10¾c.

HEMP—Manilla is less active, but is held with increased firmness, at 5½@5¾c. both here and in Boston, with sales of 4,100 bales at the latter place, at 5½@5¾c., six months. Russian is in fair request; sales of 75 clean tons at $225, time. Jute is in limited demand at $90@$100, as to quality, with sales of 650 bales on private terms. Sisal is quiet, at 4½c. American Undressed is dull at $100@$115, and American Dressed at $150@$170.

HAY—The demand is quite brisk, and the market is better; sales of 2,500 bales at 60@70c. ₩ 100 lb.

HOPS—The market is rather quiet but steady at 16@20c. for ordinary to prime New, and 22c. for small lots of choice selection. Last year's growth are in light stock, and are selling slowly at 12@16c. for good to prime quality. Inferior goods are on sale, however, and selling below our quotations.

INDIA-RUBBER—The market is inactive yet steady, at 19@20c. for Guayaquil, 25c. for coarse Para, 36c. for medium do. and 40c. for fine do.

IRON—[illegible]

LATHS—[illegible]

LEAD—[illegible]

LUMBER—[illegible]

MOLASSES—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

OILCAKE—[illegible]

OILMEAL—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

PAINTS—[illegible]

PLASTER PARIS—[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

RICE—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SHOT—[illegible]

SPELTER—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

STEARINE—[illegible]

SPICES—[illegible]

TIN—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

No. 1 pulled	36@40	African washed	[illegible]
California fine, unw'hed	30@35	Smyrna washed	[illegible]
California common do.	15@25	Smyrna unwashed	[illegible]
Peruvian washed	28@36	Mexican unwashed	[illegible]
Valparaiso unwashed	13@15		

WHALEBONE—The market is dull at former prices.

WHISKY—The market opened at a slight reduction in prices, but subsequently an active demand set in, and the decline was recovered; the sales comprise 1,700 bbls. at 20½@21c., chiefly at the latter rate.

ZINC—The market is quiet, yet steady, at 7¼@7½c. ₩ lb.

[Advertisement.]

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The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe LUNG AFFECTION, and that dread disease, CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.* The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

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FROM BOSTON.

IS A COUNT A COUNT?

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Oct. 18, 1861.

The question whether it is a libel to speak of the Count Johannes as a *soi-disant* Count has agitated our courts more or less for many months. I have heard it stated that every Judge of the Superior Court (and there are eight or nine of them) has, first and last, had some share in trying and settling the question. Some of the trials have resulted in verdicts for the Count, with exemplary damages; others have resulted in the Count's defeat and mortification; some have been contested by witnesses and counsel; others have gone by default or blunder. The latest trial took place last week before Judge Allen, who held the scales of Justice evenly, despite the occasional joggle which the ludicrous incidents of the affair must have communicated to his hands. I heard a portion of the trial. When I went in the Count was reading his declaration. It was prodigiously long, containing sixty-one different particulars, I think, and was full of the usual legal jargon. From it I gathered, what afterwards appeared in evidence, that a pamphlet had been published by *The Bee* Printing Company, containing what purported to be an authentic account of the New-England Tour of the Prince of Wales. The grand ball at the Boston Theater was of course described by the Jenkins who was employed by the publishers of *The Bee* to do this work, and it was while describing this ball that the unlucky reporter allowed himself to say, and *The Bee* Printing Company to print, the following words:

"There flourishes a *soi-disant* Count, with his decoration, given by the Grand Duke of Pumpernickel or bought from some similar august potentate."

This was in the midst of a running sketch of other distinguished persons, for instance, "that agreeable-looking man of the world, the new Chief-Justice," meaning Judge Bigelow; "a venerable millionaire, with his stately dame in her rich laces," meaning nobody knows whom, except the half-dozen millionaires and stately dames who were present, and who were as eager, no doubt, to appropriate the compliment as the Count was to apply to himself the indignity; "the noble old Commodore," to wit, Commodore Hudson; and so on. I cannot learn that this half-complimentary and half-sneering paragraph excited any great attention in the community. I doubt if any considerable number of those who read it bestowed a moment's thought upon it. B. F. Russell, esq., however, a member of the Boston Bar, testified that he read it, and he immediately thought of the Count Johannes, as the *soi-disant* Count. He did not know the Count, except by sight; he had heard his claim to the title canvassed, and questioned by most of those who canvassed it. I thought the counsel for the defendants might have made a good point by asking if the paragraph tended to bring the Count into hatred and contempt in the mind of Mr. Russell, who, as far as appeared, was the only member of the general public who had read it, but the question was not asked. But I am getting a little ahead of my story. The Count was his own principal witness as well as his own lawyer; and if the lawyer had a fool for a client, which I do not assert, the client did not have a fool for a lawyer or witness, for the Count managed his business exceedingly well; making many blunders, of course, for he is a neophyte at the Bar, but treating Court and Jury with a great deal [illegible] skill, and His faculty of interjecting stump-speeches [illegible] Jury, and for the audience—whose good will is infectious to the Jury—he put one in mind of Choate and Butler, the great masters of that art. The Count related how he went to the Ball with his wife, how he paid $15 for his tickets, how he was recognized by Gov. Banks and others of his friends. The next morning he saw the libel, which, as set forth in the declaration, had been such an injury to him.

Before his testimony [illegible] defendant's counsel asked leave to call one of their witnesses, who was anxious to testify, because he had got to sail for Hayti the next day. This witness was Mr. ——, upon my word I cannot give his name, but it sounded like Espinasse. He was an Austrian Jew, and as he was about to be sworn, the Count said loudly, "that is not the Jew's oath! He must set "his face to the East!" "Right," said the clerk, and the Jew was accordingly so sworn. A good point for the Count, as the sympathetic faces of the people showed. The witness said he was a native of Austria, and a Doctor of Laws by gift of the University of Vienna, where he had practiced law. He knew Austrian law, and he knew about titles. And he told about them somewhat. And he said quite positively that none but a reigning sovereign could confer the title of Count. An exile in England could not confer it. The Count then took the witness. He cross-examined him as to the date of his diploma; as to the number of years he practiced law in Vienna; as to his reasons for leaving Austria; as to his passport, which was not *vised*, though the LL. D. had visited Belgium and other lands before he came to America; as to the conferment of titles by the University on a Jew. "I understand you to say, Sir," said the Count, "that from time immemorial, *tempore immemorio*, the University of Vienna has been in the habit of conferring the degree of LL. D. upon Jews?" "Yes," said the Austrian. So the Count did not greatly impair his testimony. He next tried his patience by asking him if he had not at a previous trial taken an oath as a Christian, and had not denied that he was a Jew. The witness refused to answer, and said the Count was "impudent," and the Judge ruled that as the witness had been properly sworn now, it was no matter how he had been sworn before. Perhaps the Jew is as indifferent to forms as the Quaker looking gentlemen, who being asked by the Judge if he would swear or affirm, replied that he "did'nt care a d—n which." The Count proceeded to ask the Jew doctor if he had studied history? "Yes." "Cannot a Count Palatine, possessed of royal prerogatives, bestow a title?" "Only when he is a reigning sovereign." Here the LL.D laughed, scratched his head and good naturedly explained to the Count, "I believe you *think* you are a Count, but you will not be acknowledged as such in Europe." The Count then took the stand to rebut the Jew's evidence. "Other powers than reigning sovereigns *can*," he emphatically opened; but the defendant's counsel interrupted, and the *expert* question arose. The Judge asked the Count what his peculiar means of knowledge were. "The publication of historical works; the study of history ever since I was a boy." "What history have you written?" "The history of Ancient America before Columbus," and the Count handed a copy of the work to his Honor, who after turning over the leaves said dryly, "This don't seem to have much to do with the question, what *peculiar* opportunities have you had for obtaining knowledge on this subject?" "I investigated the subject when I received the title, and have followed it out since." The Count proceeded to give some items of his personal history. He was born in London; came to Boston when a child and was educated here; has been acknowledged as a historian by Wheaton, Humboldt and Wellington. The Judge said he did not doubt his scholarship, but as for special evidence of his knowledge he could'nt see it. The book contained nothing about titles except the title page. So the Count was ruled out as an *expert*.

During the trial a great deal of time was taken up with this "expert" nonsense. Isn't it about time for it to be done away with? If a juryman is good for anything, isn't he competent to estimate the value of every witness's testimony, without having his status as an "expert" decided by the Judge? A good deal of the machinery which the lawyers have devised for keeping the jury in ignorance has been done away with during the last half dozen years, and this nonsense about "experts" ought to go with the rest. One of the counsel for the defendants disposed of the matter very happily in his closing argument by supposing the case of an ordinary American citizen and traveler being called upon in Vienna to testify whether a refugee Rebel Governor of Missouri could confer the title of Justice of the Peace which would be valid in Massachusetts, and being ruled out because he had not made the law of Justices of the Peace a *peculiar* study.

The Count next introduced Selden's work, "Titles of Honor," I think it, or a part of it, is called, and read to the effect that Counts Palatine *have* the power claimed. Mr. Gardner of the Boston Latin School, an unmistakable schoolmaster, translated the Latin, but as it was Middle-Age Latin, he did not feel quite sure of his translation. He was confident, however, of the general drift of it. On the cross-examination he showed some little temper, and I was glad I was not a boy of sixteen attending the Boston Latin School. The Jew was afterward put on, and he also undertook a translation; but Middle-Age Latin rendered into Broken English, hesitatingly and amid much laughter, did not give *me* a very lucid idea of Selden's opinions on the powers of Counts Palatine. In his closing argument the Count imitated the Jew most felicitously.

We now had the story of the actual conferment of the dignity upon the Count, by the Count Sertorio, or Sertorius, or Sartorius, or Sartoris, for I did not examine the diploma, and the name was pronounced various ways. The Count Johannes read his documents and told the particulars of the event which made him one of the titled dignitaries of the earth. A translation of the diploma by Dr. Humphries was also produced; and Mr. Gardner testified that the transaction was a good one. The cross-examination then took place. Witness first knew Sertorius in October, 1846; the presentation took place Huston Place in March, 1847; it was first suggested by Sertorius; don't know who drafted the papers; the dignity was conferred at the house of my friend Charles James; there were seven or eight persons present; afterward a banquet; don't know whether the diploma was ever recorded or not; has not found or sought any historical mention of the Sertorius family for the last fifty years; the power of conferring titles was unlimited, but it was not common to confer more than two in any one year, and sometimes years passed without any being conferred; witness described the process. He was then questioned somewhat minutely as to his citizenship, his marriage, his means of living; his comings and goings; his engagement with Barry, and so on; but I refrain from going into particulars as to these private matters, which seem to be nobody's affair but the Count's own. There were some questions evidently intended to convey the insinuation that Sertorius was a tailor, and not a Count, and that Huston place was a refuge for adventurers; but the Count denied both these impeachments.

Mr. F. G. Whiston, treasurer of *The Bee* Company, was called. He had not received his fee, and the Count was obliged to shell out $1 25, a sacrifice for which he amply avenged himself afterward by taking from the defendants $10 for the privilege of amending their answer. Mr. Whiston's testimony was not [illegible] know who wrote the report; had nothing to do with it; had no malice against the Count, and so on.

For the defense, it was shown that the Count had brought two other suits for $10,000 each, reducing the damages to $4,000 to keep them in the Supreme Court. Mr. Urbino, the foreign bookseller, a native of Hesse ("Oh! you're a Hessian!" exclaimed the Count), [illegible] to know titled men. The Count cross-examined him as to his qualifications, and he was ruled to be not an "expert" as to titles. But as to books his expertness was allowed, and he testified to the value and authenticity of the *Conversations Lexicon* and the *Almanach de Gotha*, which, being examined, seemed to show that the Count Sertorius was, if not a myth, at least lacking in the power to make Counts Palatine and Knights of the Golden Spur. Mr. Hirsch, the Austrian Consul, and the representative of seven German States, thought it required a reigning sovereign to confer the title of Count; such a title would not be recognized in any Court he represented. Mr. Hirsch was deemed to be not an "expert," though evidently a very intelligent man. An attempt was made, through him, to break down the Austrian Jew, but it did not succeed. A Prussian, whose name I could not hear, had similar opinions as to the lack of power in all but reigning Sovereigns to confer Countships; he also translated the *Lexicon*, and there was no Sartorious there except a Roman General and some others of the name, evidently not the Italian exile who lived in Huston Place. Thomas Barry, the actor and manager, gave some dates which enabled us to get at his age, and some items of his history, from which it appeared that he had been an actor for 35 years, and was a lawyer and a soldier before he was on the stage. He said the Counts Palatine had been extinct for fifty years; but he was not an "expert," only a reader of history. George Pauncefort, comedian, an Oxfordshire man, related how he once met a Count *Sartoris* in Liverpool. He was the husband of Adelaide Kemble, and was staying at Bradley's Hotel, while his wife was playing an engagement at the Liverpool Theater. He had no business; was apparently a man of wealth. "Was he generally in funds?" asked the counsel. "Funds, or *fun*?" asked Pauncefort; "he generally was in both." Cross-examined—Witness said he was 37 years old; had been on the stage 15 years; was not a Doctor of Laws, but a Bachelor of Arts. "Have you paid any special attention to dignities?" asked the Judge? "I have played almost all kinds of dignities," said the comedian. "Had the Count the reputation of being a wag? "Who, the Count Johannes?" "No; the Count Sartoris." "He was fond of amusement."

The Count asked the witness if he was not selected to read the conundrums at the great conundrum contest. The Judge did not see the relevancy of the question, but the Count said he wished to show that the witness's profession had taken him away from the abstruse study of history. Pauncefort was not an "expert," though he had been a Duke, a Marquis, an Earl, a Don Cæsar and everything else noble and honorable on the mimic stage. So the evidence was closed.

The arguments of Messrs. Russ and Nickerson, for the defense, were shrewd and sensible. I heard only a portion of the Count's plea. It was ingenious as well as fervid and eloquent; but I cannot report it. The Judge was able and impartial, and the jury gave the plaintiff $20 (carrying $5 costs), against all the defendants except Whiston, who was let off scot free.

I regret to say that this verdict does not settle everything as to the Count's right to his title, either in law or popular estimation. Newspapers do not know whether they do or do not incur responsibility by styling him a *soi disant* Count. In fact the question remains, as somebody said, "in a state of *statu quo*." One of the lawyers said it was quite as ridiculous to be a real Count as a *soi disant* Count. If so, there is risk in calling a man a Count without the disparaging epithet. We have had many dignitaries lately, Princes whose title is from some strong man or family who lived centuries ago, and Princes whose nobility reaches back less than a hundred years. There seems to be some claim to respect and recognition in both cases; the most in the most modern instances. The title won by the Napoleons, by blows struck in battle, seems more respectable than any which comes from a fourteenth century accolade. Yet we have had American Counts, Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, for example, ennobled for his learning. If George Jones, the Count Johannes, has received his title for his historical works let us not cavil at his decorations. Doubtless it is true that

"Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood;"

but the outward and interior nobility are not incompatible, and now that I have seen and heard the Count Johannes try a case in court, and maintain himself shrewdly and ably, I shall have a kind of respect for his star of honor, though I trust he will not occupy the time of our courts by any further vindication of it.

THE BALL AT BARNSTABLE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

BOSTON, October 15, 1861.

Of course, you would like to hear from me about the Ball before its pleasant impressions shall have faded, as fade the photographs of the lovely from the depths of the albums in which friendship tries to hold them fast—vainly, ah, vainly! This sun-shadow of Theodore Parker seemed like his living self two years ago. So looked he, so smiled he, so peered the keen eyes out from the shade of the overhanging forehead, seeing so much, and thinking so much more. But it has been slowly losing its actuality ever since, and looks now like the ghost of the great man, gazing wanly through the long vista which separates him from his wonted works and ways. This John Brown that matches him on the other side promises to be more persistent, as if sudden death had stamped him with its surprise forever. The Horace Mann that hangs between the Hero of thought and the Hero of action has a milder brow than either. There is a gentle mediation in his countenance, as if he fully appreciated the merits of both. This is a group of men to thank God for; and we thank Him no less that there are a few of the same sort left. But it is a pity that photographs will fade, and it is good to have a more enduring record of all things worth preserving. When the dinner and speeches were over, the Governor and party returned to the hospitable Major's, where extensive preparations were now making to give the Cadets a collation. That august body of troops soon appeared in front of the house, where it executed, with great elaboration, a dress parade, upon which the Chief Magistrate was pleased to look with benignant and fatherly approval. The Cadets are said to march and maneuver better than any troop in Boston; and I think it must be true; for they dressed, presented, grounded, and bayoneted, with such precision as to suggest the idea of a huge row of *Marionnettes*, set in motion by the one hand and the one will of their commanding officer. And this, you know, is the ideal of military life. An army is properly a body of headless men, the difficulty being to find a General with head enough to command it. For his one brain should represent the aggregate of all the brains that would regulate these bodies, but for their formal abstraction, and at least a little over; and such brains are not met with every day. Well! we enjoyed the dress parade and its music, and when it was over the Cadets were invited to come in and partake of the collation, which they did with creditable readiness. And there was music, and eating, and drinking, and merriment as of a hundred or more young men in great health and spirits,

"And the sandwich did hop,
And champagne corks did pop."

And in the midst of all this, we deserted, and stole into the neighbor's, where we had been promised a cup of genuine black tea. And we found the tea; and found moreover another collation, more sumptuous than any we had seen yet. How we were supported through all these things, I know not; but we will hope that some Lenten penances followed, as they ought, the luxuries of this Barnstable Easter. Is it not lucky for the human race that underfeeding is more easily borne than overfeeding? Of the two, spare diet is certainly more conducive to health than full diet, of the turtle-soup description. All the Dyspeptics I know are rich people, and have gone through a long course of excellent Cooks, whose services come in time to be more valuable to the simpler people they invite than to themselves. Heaven forbid that our Barnstable brethren should continue to feast themselves as they feasted us! But we will not entertain a supposition so unreasonable. By and by came the hour for the Ball; and the daughters of houses began to steal down stairs in the gauzy costumes so suggestive of human frailty, and so appropriate to the madness of the hour. Returning to the Major's, we found the young ladies in an advanced stage of preparedness, wreathed and robed like victims, or rather like priestesses, the victims of those solemnities being usually selected from the other sex. It is always a relief when Girls get off to a Ball without setting themselves on fire, and when the usual: "Remember, my dear, that with hoops nothing can save you," turns out to be a mere idle predicate, founded on a supposititious catastrophe. When we were all in our very best, and when the uniforms of the military under our roof had been burnished till epaulettes shone like solar lamps, then the inexhaustible horses were had up again, and we rolled ourselves in woolens, from head to foot, and prepared to face the music.

Of course, you would like to have me tell you that the Barnstable girls dress like Guys, and to hear from me an entertaining list of all the adornatory *bévues* that the wildest female imagination, untutored by fashion or the French, could devise. I am sorry to say that I cannot afford you this amusement, unless you are willing to stand an action for slander, which would immediately, and very justly, be brought against the respectable sheet which we have the honor to administer in common. The Ball-room was really a very pretty spectacle, and abounded in handsome and well-dressed women. There was a pleasant variety in costume, less fatiguing than the endless uniformity of Boston toilette, in which one idea, one color, and one pattern, always prevail. This year, black is worn; this other, grays or greens, or browns are universal. As if the rainbow did not give us a yearly dispensation of color, alluring and encouraging us to present something like a series of effects in our gregarious displays. Have you not seen a pink Ball-room, or a green one? Have you not seen a spotted fever prevalent in dresses, succeeded by a typhoid of plain, sickly hues? The Barnstable parterre was really pretty, because it was bright and parti-colored, and the uniforms flitting to and fro were delightful to behold. When the august party (the Governor and suite) entered, the Band played "Hail to the Chief who in triumph advances!" and a good deal of sensation was experienced generally, which I cannot well describe; after which, the dancing was resumed. The Band was powerful, and occupied one whole end of the long room. In its midst stood a pale figure with resolute air and observant eyes. This was the leader, who shouted out his orders with stentorian voice, as if on the field of battle. Very arbitrary seemed his commands to those accustomed to the traditional contredanse always gone through with in City life. His chassés, and *swingings*, and turning corners, were multifold and unfathomable. He seemed endowed with endless ingenuity in the cats'-cradle line, and got the dances off his hands smoothly enough, with an occasional snarl, to be sure, but no absolute break. The Belles of the Cape obviously understood all these involutions, but the City ladies were nonplused now and then; and when "great ladies' chain" was shouted, and six ladies of each quadrille flew at each other, leaving two more disconsolate and forlorn, one of these rushed wildly as anxious to turn as ever sinner at camp-meeting, and encountered the Marshal of the Day, dancing high and disposedly alone by himself, trusting his partner to providence, and himself to the inspiration of the moment; which, to judge by appearances, was extreme. But he, occupied with his own saltations, could give no help, and she encountered alone the cold, sarcastic eye of the leader, which sent her shivering back to her place, when to her great relief her partner came and twirled her round. Hoops being monstrous, and dresses thin, military boots effected practicable breaches in more than one partition, and I saw some gaping wounds in drapery that asked for the surgical needle. But these are things one sees on every battle-ground where the brave and the fair encounter. Lancers were executed in good style, and the "Military Quadrille" looked very like the dress parade, without arms. By and by came the hour of departure for reasonable people, and our eyes slowly relinquished the faces of the pretty girls and the glories of the Cadets, for they were to leave by the early train next morning, and this was to us the last of them. We secured what sleep we could, between the return of the Girls from the Ball, at 2 a. m., and the departure of the early party at 5½ o'clock, which occasioned a good deal of bellowing from one room to another. But this came to end, and we then consigned ourselves to sleep with a new enthusiasm, and woke at 9, to find Governor, Aids, and Cadets all gone, to the tune of "The Girl I left behind me," a refrain well suited to the exigencies of military life. Between this and our own departure at 2 p. m., little occurred worthy of mention. Now you see, I have been both to a Convention and to a Cattle-Show, and they are not so totally unlike as you might imagine. At either, there is a good deal to see and to hear, and the display of Beasts, though unlike in kind, is not necessarily unequal in degree. But I shall always prefer the Cattle-Show, because there is a band of music and a dinner; and sometimes a Ball. And if the Governor goes along, with a military escort, and if that escort be the Cadets, I should think the occasion left one little to desire, except its speedy recurrence. I told you that going to the Agricultural Fair was pumpkins, and shouldn't you think it was?

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

From All the Year Round.

I am a painter. One morning in May, 1858, I was seated in my studio at my usual occupation. At an earlier hour than that at which visits are usually made, I received one from a friend whose acquaintance I had made some year or two previously in Richmond Barracks, Dublin. My acquaintance was a captain in the 3d West York Militia, and from the hospitable manner in which I had been received while a guest with that regiment, as well as from the intimacy that existed between us personally, it was incumbent on me to offer my visitor suitable refreshments; consequently, 2 o'clock found us well occupied in conversation, cigars, and a decanter of sherry. About that hour a ring at the bell reminded me of an engagement I had made with a model, or a young person who, having a pretty face and neck, earned a livelihood by sitting for them to artists. Not being in the humor for work, I arranged with her to come on the following day, promising, of course, to remunerate her for her loss of time, and she went away. In about five minutes she returned, and speaking to me privately, stated that she had looked forward to the money for the day's sitting, and would be inconvenienced by the want of it; would I let her have a part? There being no difficulty on this point, she again went. Close to the street in which I live there is another [illegible] similar with my address often go to it by mistake. The model's way lay directly through it, and on arriving there, she was accosted by a lady and gentleman, who asked if she could inform them where I lived? They had forgotten my right address, and were endeavoring to find me by inquiring of persons whom they met; in a few more minutes they were shown into my room.

My new visitors were strangers to me. They had seen a portrait I had painted, and wished for likenesses of themselves and their children. The price I named did not deter them, and they asked to look round the studio to select the style and size they should prefer. My friend of the 3d West York, with infinite address and humor, took upon himself the office of showman, dilating on the merits of the respective works in a manner that the diffidence that is expected in a professional man when speaking of his own productions would not have allowed me to adopt. The inspection proving satisfactory, they asked whether I could paint the pictures at their house in the country, and there being no difficulty on this point, an engagement was made for the following Autumn, subject to my writing to fix the time when I might be able to leave town for the purpose. This being adjusted, the gentleman gave me his card, and they left. Shortly afterward my friend went also, and on looking for the first time at the card left by the strangers, I was somewhat disappointed to find that though it contained the name of Mr. and Mrs. Kirkbeck, there was no address. I tried to find it by looking at the Court Guide, but it contained no such name, so I put the card in my writing-desk, and forgot for a time the entire transaction.

Autumn came, and with it a series of engagements I had made in the north of England. Toward the end of September, 1858, I was one of a dinner-party at a country-house on the confines of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. Being a stranger to the family, it was by a mere accident that I was at the house at all. I had arranged to pass a day and a night with a friend in the neighborhood, who was intimate at the house, and had received an invitation, and the dinner occurring on the evening in question, I had been asked to accompany him. The party was a numerous one, and as the meal approached its termination, and was about to subside into the dessert, the conversation became general. I should here mention that my hearing is defective; at some times more so than at others, and on this particular evening I was extra deaf—so much so, that the conversation only reached me in the form of a continued din. At one instant, however, I heard a word distinctly pronounced, though it was uttered by a person at a considerable distance from me, and that word was—Kirkbeck. In the business of the London season I had forgotten all about the visitors of the Spring, who had left their card without the address. The word reaching me under such circumstances, arrested my attention, and immediately recalled the transaction to my remembrance. On the first opportunity that offered, I asked a person whom I was conversing with if a family of the name in question was resident in the neighborhood. I was told, in reply, that a Mr. Kirkbeck lived at A——, at the further end of the county. The next morning I wrote to this person, saying that I believed he called at my studio in the Spring, and had made an arrangement with me, which I was prevented fulfilling by there being no address on his card; furthermore, that I should shortly be in his neighborhood on my return from the North, but should I be mistaken in addressing him, I begged he would not trouble himself to reply to my note. I gave as my address, The Post-Office, York. On applying there three days afterward, I received a note from Mr. Kirkbeck, stating that he was very glad he had heard from me, and that if I would call on my return, he would arrange about the pictures; he also told me to write a day before I proposed coming, that he might not otherwise engage himself. It was ultimately arranged that I should go to his house the succeeding Saturday, stay till Monday morning, transact afterward what matters I had to attend to in London, and return in a fortnight to execute the commissions.

The day having arrived for my visit, directly after breakfast I took my place in the morning train from York to London. The train would stop at Doncaster, and after that at Retford junction, where I should have to get out in order to take the line through Lincoln to A——. The day was cold, wet, foggy, and in every way as disagreeable as I have ever known a day to be in an English October. The carriage in which I was seated had no other occupant than myself, but at Doncaster a lady got in. My place was back to the engine and next to the door. As that is considered the ladies' seat, I offered it to her; she, however, very graciously declined it, and took the corner opposite, saying, in a very agreeable voice, that she liked to feel the breeze on her cheek. The next few minutes were occupied in locating herself. There was the cloak to be spread under her, the skirts of the dress to be arranged, the gloves to be tightened, and such other trifling arrangements of plumage as ladies are wont to make before settling themselves comfortably at church or elsewhere, the last and most important being the placing back over her hat the vail that concealed her features. I could then see that the lady was young, certainly not more than two or three-and-twenty; but being moderately tall, rather robust in make, and decided in expression, she might have been two or three years younger. I suppose that her complexion would be termed a medium one; her hair being of a bright brown, or auburn, while her eyes and rather decidedly marked eyebrows were nearly black. The color of her cheek was of that pale transparent hue that sets off to such advantage large expressive eyes, and an equable firm expression of mouth. On the whole, the ensemble was rather handsome than beautiful, her expression having that agreeable depth and harmony about it that rendered her face and features, though not strictly regular, infinitely more attractive than if they had been modeled upon the strictest rules of symmetry.

It is no small advantage on a wet day and a dull long journey to have an agreeable companion, one who can converse, and whose conversation has sufficient substance in it to make one forget the length and the dreariness of the journey. In this respect I had no deficiency to complain of, the lady being decidedly and agreeably conversational. When she had settled herself to her satisfaction, she asked to be allowed to look at my Bradshaw, and not being a proficient in that difficult work, she requested my aid in ascertaining at what time the train passed through Retford again on its way back from London to York. The conversation turned afterward on general topics, and, somewhat to my surprise, she led it into such particular subjects as I might be supposed to be more especially familiar with; indeed, I could not avoid remarking that her entire manner, while it was anything but forward, was that of one who had either known me personally or by report. There was in her manner a kind of confidential reliance when she listened to me that is not usually accorded to a stranger, and sometimes she actually seemed to refer to different circumstances with which I had been connected in times past. After about three-quarters of an hour's conversation the train arrived at Retford, where I was to change carriages. On my alighting and wishing her good morning, she made a slight movement of the hand as if she meant me to shake it, and on my doing so she said, by way of adieu, "I dare say we shall meet again;" to which I replied, "I hope that we shall all meet again," and so parted, she going on the line toward London, and I through Lincolnshire to A——. The remainder of the journey was cold, wet, and dreary. I missed the agreeable conversation, and tried to supply its place with a book I had brought with me from York, and *The Times* newspaper, which I had procured at Retford. But the most disagreeable journey comes to an end at last, and half-past five in the evening found me at the termination of mine. A carriage was waiting for me at the station, where Mr. Kirkbeck was also expected by the same train, but as he did not appear it was concluded he would come by the next—half an hour later; accordingly, the carriage drove away with myself only. The family being from home at the moment, and the dinner hour being 7, I went at once to my room to unpack and to dress; having completed these operations, I descended to the drawing-room. It probably wanted some time to the dinner hour, as the lamps were not lighted, but in their place a large blazing fire threw a flood of light into every corner of the room, and more especially over a lady who, dressed in deep black, was standing by the chimney-piece, warming a very handsome foot on the edge of the fender. Her face being turned away from the door by which I had entered, I did not at first see her features; on my advancing into the middle of the room, however, the foot was immediately withdrawn, and she turned round to accost me, when, to my profound astonishment, I perceived that it was none other than my companion in the railway carriage. She betrayed no surprise at seeing me; on the contrary, with one of those agreeable, joyous expressions that make the plainest woman appear beautiful, she accosted me with: "I said we should meet again."

My bewilderment at the moment almost deprived me of utterance. I knew of no railway or other means by which she could have come. I had certainly left her in a London train, and had seen it [illegible] the only conceivable way in which she could have come was by going on to Peterborough and then returning by a branch to A——, a circuit of about 90 miles. As soon as my surprise enabled me to speak, I said that I wished I had come by the same conveyance as herself.

"That would have been rather difficult," she rejoined.

At this moment the servant came with the lamps, and informed me that his master had just arrived and would be down in a few minutes.

The lady took up a book containing some engravings, and having singled out one (a portrait of Lady ———), asked me to look at it well and tell her whether I thought it like her.

I was engaged trying to get up an opinion, when Mr. and Mrs. Kirkbeck entered, and shaking me heartily by the hand, apologized for not being at home to receive me; the gentleman ending by requesting me to take Mrs. Kirkbeck in to dinner.

The lady of the house having taken my arm, we marched on. I certainly hesitated a moment to allow Mr. Kirkbeck to pass on first with the mysterious lady in black, but Mrs. Kirkbeck not seeming to understand it, we passed on at once. The dinner-party consisting of us four only, we fell into our respective places at the table without difficulty, the mistress and master of the house at the top and bottom, the lady in black and myself on each side. The dinner passed much as is usual on such occasions. I, having to play the guest, directed my conversation principally, if not exclusively, to my host and hostess, and I cannot call to mind that I or any one else once addressed the lady opposite. Seeing this, and remembering something that looked like a slight want of attention to her on coming into the dining-room, I at once concluded that she was the governess. I observed, however, that she made an excellent dinner; she seemed to appreciate both the beef and the tart as well as a glass of claret afterward; probably she had had no luncheon, or the journey had given her an appetite.

The dinner ended, the ladies retired, and after the usual port, Mr. Kirkbeck and I joined them in the drawing-room. By this time, however, a much larger party had assembled. Brothers and sisters-in-law had come in from their residences in the neighborhood, and several children, with Miss Hardwick, their governess, were also introduced to me. I saw at once that my supposition as to the lady in black being the governess was incorrect. After passing the time necessarily occupied in complimenting the children, and saying something to the different persons to whom I was introduced, I found myself again engaged in conversation with the lady of the railway carriage, and as the topic of the evening had referred principally to portrait-painting, she continued the subject.

"Do you think you could paint my portrait?" the lady inquired.

"Yes, I think I could, if I had the opportunity."

"Now, look at my face well; do you think you should recollect my features?"

"Yes, I am sure I should never forget your features."

"Of course I might have expected you to say that; but do you think you could do me from recollection?"

"Well, if it be necessary, I will try; but can't you give me any sittings?"

"No, quite impossible; it could not be. It is said that the print I showed to you before dinner is like me; do you think so?"

"Not much," I replied; "it has not your expression. If you can give me one sitting, it would be better than none."

"No; I don't see how it could be."

The evening being by this time rather far advanced, and the chamber candles being brought in, on the plea of being rather tired, she shook me heartily by the hand, and wished me good night. My mysterious acquaintance caused me no small pondering during the night. I had never been introduced to her, I had not seen her speak to any one during the entire evening, not even to wish them good night—how she got across the country was an inexplicable mystery. Then why did she wish me to paint her from memory, and why could she not give me one sitting? Finding the difficulties of a solution to these questions rather increase upon me, I made up my mind to defer further consideration of them till breakfast-time, when I supposed the matter would receive some elucidation.

The breakfast now came, but with it no lady in black. The breakfast over, we went to church, came home to luncheon, and so on through the day, but still no lady, neither any reference to her. I then concluded that she must be some relative, who had gone away early in the morning to visit another member of the family living close by. I was much puzzled, however, by no reference whatever being made to her, and finding no opportunity of leading any part of my conversation with the family toward the subject, I went to bed the second night more puzzled than ever. On the servant coming in in the morning, I ventured to ask him the name of the lady who dined at the table on the Saturday evening, to which he answered:

"A lady, Sir? No lady, only Mrs. Kirkbeck, Sir."

"Yes, the lady that sat opposite me dressed in black?"

"Perhaps, Miss Hardwick, the governess, Sir?"

"No, not Miss Hardwick; she came down afterward."

"No lady as I see, Sir."

"Oh, dear me, yes, the lady dressed in black that was in the drawing-room when I arrived, before Mr. Kirkbeck came home?"

The man looked at me with surprise as if he doubted my sanity, and only answered, "I never see no lady, Sir," and then left.

The mystery now appeared more impenetrable than ever—I thought it over in every possible aspect, but could come to no conclusion upon it. Breakfast was early that morning, in order to allow of my catching the morning train to London. The same cause also slightly hurried us, and allowed no time for conversation beyond that having direct reference to the business that brought me there; so, after arranging to return to paint the portraits on that day three weeks, I made my adieus, and took my departure for town.

It is only necessary for me to refer to my second visit to that house, in order to state that I was assured most positively, both by Mr. and Mrs. Kirkbeck, that no fourth person dined at the table on the Saturday evening in question. Their recollection was clear on the subject, as they had debated whether they should ask Miss Hardwick, the governess, to take the vacant seat, but had decided not to do so; neither could they recall to mind any such person as I described in the whole circle of their acquaintances.

Some weeks passed. It was close upon Christmas. The light of a short Winter day was drawing to a close, and I was seated at my table, writing letters for the evening post. My back was toward the folding doors leading into the room in which my visitors usually waited. I had been engaged some minutes in writing, when, without hearing or seeing anything, I became aware that a person had come through the folding-doors, and was then standing beside me. I turned, and beheld the lady of the railway carriage. I suppose that my manner indicated that I was somewhat startled, as the lady, after the usual salutation, said, "Pardon me for disturbing you. You did not hear me come in." Her manner, though it was more quiet and subdued than I had known it before, was hardly to be termed grave, still less sorrowful. There was a change, but it was that kind of change only which may often be observed from the frank impulsiveness of an intelligent young lady, to the composure and self-possession of that same young lady when she is either betrothed or has recently become a matron. She asked me whether I had made any attempt at a likeness of her. I was obliged to confess that I had not. She regretted it much, as she wished one for her father. She had brought an engraving (a portrait of Lady M. A.) with her that she thought would assist me. It was like the one she had asked my opinion upon at the house in Lincolnshire. It had always been considered very like her, and she would leave it with me. Then (putting her hand impressively on my arm) she added, "She would really be most thankful and grateful to me if I would do it" (and, if I recollect rightly, she added), "*as much depended on it.*" Seeing she was so much in earnest I took up my sketch-book, and by the dim light that was still remaining began to make a rapid pencil sketch of her. On observing my doing so, however, instead of giving me what assistance she was able, she turned away under the pretense of looking at the pictures around the room, occasionally passing from one to another so as to enable me to catch a momentary glimpse of her features. In this manner I made two hurried but rather expressive sketches of her, which being all that the declining light would do, I shut my book, and she prepared to leave. This time, instead of the usual "Good morning," she wished me an impressively pronounced "Good by," firmly holding rather than shaking my hand while she said it. I accompanied her to the door, outside of which she seemed rather to fade into the darkness than to pass through it. But I refer this impression to my own fancy.

I immediately inquired of the servant why she had not announced the visitor to me. She stated that she was not aware there had been one, and that any one who had entered must have done so [illegible] she had left the street door open about half an hour previously, while she went across the road for a moment.

Soon after this occurred I had to fulfill an engagement at a house near Bosworth Field, in Leicestershire. I left town on a Friday, having sent some pictures, that were too large to take with me, by the luggage train a week previously, in order that they might be at the house on my arrival, and occasion me no loss of time in waiting for them. On getting to the house, however, I found that they had not been heard of, and on inquiring at the station, it was stated that a case similar to the one I described had passed through and gone on to Leicester, where it probably still was. It being Friday, and past the hour for the post, there was no possibility of getting a letter to Leicester before Monday morning, as the luggage office would be closed there on Sunday; consequently, I could in no case expect the arrival of the pictures before the succeeding Tuesday or Wednesday. The loss of three days would be a serious one; therefore, to avoid it, I suggested to my host that I should leave immediately to transact some business in South Staffordshire, as I should be obliged to attend to it before my return to town, and if I could see about it in the vacant interval thus thrown upon my hands it would be saving me the same amount of time after my visit to his house was concluded. This arrangement meeting with his ready assent, I hastened to the Atherstone station on the Trent Valley Railway. By reference to Bradshaw, I found that my route lay through L——, where I was to change carriages to S——, in Staffordshire. I was just in time for the train that would put me down at L—— at eight in the evening, and a train was announced to start from L—— for S—— at ten minutes after eight, answering, as I concluded, to the train in which I was about to travel. I therefore saw no reason to doubt but that I should get to my journey's end the same night; but on my arriving at L—— I found my plans entirely frustrated. The train arrived punctually, and I got out, intending to wait on the platform for the arrival of the carriages for the other line. I found, however, that though the two lines crossed at L——, they did not communicate with each other, the L—— station of the Trent Valley line being on one side of the town, and the L—— station on the South Staffordshire line on the other. I also found that there was not time to get to the other station so as to catch the train the same evening; indeed, the train had at that moment passed on a lower level beneath myself, and to get to the other side of the town, where it would stop for two minutes only, was out of the question. There was, therefore, nothing for it but to put up at the Swan Hotel for the night. I have an especial dislike to passing an evening at a hotel in a country town. Dinner at such places I never take, as I had rather go without than have [illegible] I am likely to get. Books are never to be had; the country newspapers do not interest me. *Times* I have spelt through on my journey. The [illegible] I am likely to meet have few ideas in common with myself. Under such circumstances, I usually resort to a meat tea to while away the time, and, that is over, occupy myself in writing letters.

This was the first time I had been in L——, and while waiting for the tea, it occurred to me how, on two occasions within the past six months, I had been on the point of coming to that very place, at one time to execute a small commission for an old acquaintance, resident there, and another, to get the materials for a picture I proposed painting of an incident in the early life of Dr. Johnson. I should have come on each of these occasions had not other arrangements diverted my purpose and caused me to postpone the journey indefinitely. [illegible] however, would occur to me, [illegible] Here I am at L——, by no [illegible] own, though I have twice [illegible] here and been balked." When I [illegible] I thought I might as well write to an [illegible] had known some years previously and [illegible] the Cathedral-close, asking him to come [illegible] hour or two with me. Accordingly, I rang for the waitress and asked:

"Does Mr. Lute live in Lichfield?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Cathedral-close?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Can I send a note to him?"

"Yes, sir."

I wrote the note, saying who I was, and asking if he would come for an hour or two and [illegible] old matters. The note was [illegible]; in about [illegible] minutes a person of gentlemanly appearance [illegible] what might be termed the advanced [illegible]

the family Bible, my dear, to my office close by, where, by-and-by, you shall see a very pretty conversation in which I would not be the listener. On the newspaper I ventured to ask Hopkins if he had seen Mr. Gilchrist on the 26th of November.

"Only Mrs. Kirkbirch, Sir, a very opinionate sort dressed in black bonnet, the governess, Sir; she came down from Scotland."

Hopkins's idea of a lady dressed in black, and a Scotch governess, rather surprised me.

"Oh dear, no Sir, not in my opinion! I am sure I never saw a more impertinent or more improbable supposition! Ever positive, Sir, Hopkins! Ever on the wrong side! Ever on the wrong side! I wish you had seen the Kirkbirch! I really beg your pardon; my writing to you and encouraging you in your folly, Sir, is one of the most unwarrantable and unreasonable things I ever did. Ever positive, Sir!

"Be continued every quarter.

"There is no sort of apology; it no happens that you are the person I want to see; I want to see a painter, and I want you to paint a portrait of my friend Mr. Gilchrist. Ever positive, Hopkins! Ever for the positive! Good morning!

"I was twice surprised at finding myself known by him, and he was twice surprised at finding himself unknown. I did not at the second feel indignant at his forgetting me, because I was sure, from the manner in which he had been engaged when I first saw him, that he was in the habit of forgetting everything and everybody in the world except the one object of his pursuit. I was twice surprised at finding myself known by him, and he was twice surprised at finding himself unknown, I did not at the second feel indignant at his forgetting me, because I was sure, from the manner in which he had been engaged when I first saw him, that he was in the habit of forgetting everything and everybody in the world except the one object of his pursuit. I was twice surprised at finding myself known by him, and he was twice surprised at finding himself unknown.

THE MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 23.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

Money Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Oct 23—P. M.

There was an inactive Stock market this morning, but quotations in view of the dullness were well sustained. A few descriptions showed a slight decline, but there was no important change. The impendency of great events has a tendency to check operations, and while the bears do not appear anxious to press their options on the market with any vigor, the parties operating for the rise are equally indisposed to move actively. The movement consequently shows temporarily a reduced volume which may be at any moment changed into great activity. A bright day and advices of any important success to the Federal army would renew the excitement in the market, and bring in outside speculators to swell the dealings. At the Second Board the transactions were to a moderate extent, and the market was irregular. There was no feature requiring comment. Speculators are evidently awaiting the turn of events. At the close the market was steady at an improvement of ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. The following are the closing prices: United States 5s, 1874, coupon, 83¼@84; United States 6s, 1881 registered, 93¾@94; United States 6s, 1881, coupon, 94@94¼; Tennessee State 6s, 42@43; Virginia State 6s, 46; Missouri State 6s, 43¼@43¾; Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 92@92¼; New-York Central Railroad, 77¼@77½; Erie Railroad, 31@31¼; Erie Railroad Preferred, 51@51¼; Hudson River Railroad, 35¾@36; Harlem Railroad, 12¼@12¾; Harlem Railroad, Preferred, 31@31¼; Reading Railroad, 35@35; Michigan Central Railroad, 48¼@48¾; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 17¾@18; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, Guaranteed, 36¼@37¼; [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

OPENING DAY OF THE MARKET.

[illegible]

THE SHEEP MARKET.

[illegible]

THE HOG MARKET.

[illegible]

N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce.

[illegible]

[Advertisement.]

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On the seventh of September, 1861, THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first year of its existence; THE DAILY TRIBUNE being some months older and THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger. For more than twenty years, this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to meliorate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and, to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to espouse and commend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In pursuing this course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but, having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusions, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its own errors. To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education, and to encourage and stimulate Productive Industry, through free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers and cultivators, as also through the protection of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competition, are among the aims to which this journal has adhered through good and evil report, and which it steadfastly commends to American patriotism and philanthropy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country, we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, than was ever before known—a Rebellion in the interest of the few against the many—a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principle to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness and long-suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, the Constitution, and the supremacy of the Laws. And, though the Rebellion has become through usurpation, deception, terrorism, and spoliation, fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects, the scope, and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and of action indispensable in so grave an emergency.

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